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WASHINGTON.

THE WILMINGTON RAILROAD AND THE POSTAL CARS.

MR. HINCKLEY'S THREAT TO WITHDRAW THEM—SIGNS OF A SCHEME TO EVADE THE LAW—THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT FIRM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Much interest is felt here concerning the action to-morrow of Mr. Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, in the matter of the postal cars. Mr. Hinckley's late repeated assertions are that these cars will be withdrawn to-morrow, Aug. 1, unless the Post Office Department shall comply with his terms, and provide some means whereby the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad can receive increased compensation for transporting the mails. The Post Office Department have to-day received nothing which would indicate that Hinckley is inclined to recede from his position. The communications that have been received from him, on the contrary, plainly intimate that he intends to-morrow to withdraw the postal cars, as it is evident that the Post Office Department will give him no greater compensation. There have been two communications received from him to-day—one by telegraph, a second by mail. A dispatch received this afternoon asks the Postmaster General what disposition to make to-morrow of the postal cars coming from Washington over either of the roads. This apparently indicates that Hinckley intends to execute his threats. His written communication, received this morning, bears date July 30. It is a formidable document, of which the following is a partial extract:

Hon J. W. Marshall, Postmaster General:

SIR: Your letter of the 29th is in hand acknowledging the receipt of my letter of the 28th, and advises me as follows: First, that the department cannot allow for mail services upon your road rates of compensation exceeding those prescribed by the laws. As a comment upon this assertion I respectfully call your attention to the fact that the department is now paying many railroad companies rates for mail service higher than those which we have offered to accept for the current six months, and that these higher rates are not confined to the railroad companies performing a mail service smaller than that of this company, but are also paid to railroad companies whose mail service is larger than that which we perform. Second—That there is no authority of law for submitting the question of compensation to arbitration. I regret that you decline to submit the question of reasonable compensation to the arbitration of disinterested parties. It has been the law in Great Britain for more than thirty-three years, that differences of opinion as to rates of mail pay to railroad companies should be settled by arbitration, and in ordinary business, if buyer and seller do not agree as to price, the offer of the latter to allow the price to be fixed by arbitration, and to allow, moreover, to the purchaser the subsequent option of acceptance or refusal would, I think, be considered a very liberal one. This company is in the position of a seller who makes such an offer. Third, the department does not and cannot assent to your proposal that the use of postal cars on your road entitle your company to compensation at rates exceeding those fixed by the laws. In my letter of the 28th, the receipt of which you have acknowledged, you were notified that your postal cars can be used by the department only upon the terms and at the rates which were therein stated, or at rates deemed equivalent thereto to this company. While declining our proposal you offer no substitute, and are, of course, aware that you cannot use our cars after the 1st proximo, unless you can arrange with this company or some other parties who will pay us a reasonable compensation for their use. [Mr. Hinckley then proceeds to deny that the withdrawal of the postal cars would cause any inconvenience to the public or delay the mails, and resumes:] In order that the department and the public may be able to place the blame where it will belong if any such delay or inconvenience result, I beg to call your attention to the fact that private contractors stand ready to perform the mail service in the same way precisely in which we have performed it to this day, and they will do this for such reasonable compensation as you can probably allow them. For although you construe the law as forbidding you to pay reasonable compensation to this company, I doubt that it can be warped into such a construction in respect to contractors other than railroad companies. It is no novelty for a railroad company to carry the mails for a contractor who makes his own terms with the Post Office Department.

Mr. Hinckley concludes that if the cars are received on his line to-morrow he shall consider that the Post Office Department has accepted his terms. The Post Office officials regard the proposition to award the mail contract over the Philadelphia and Wilmington Road to persons who do not control that road, as a very ingenious expedient to evade the law. They state that such a course would be as illegal as to give Mr. Hinckley the increased compensation which he desires and the law forbids. The Postmaster General has within a few days been approached personally by a supposed agent of Mr. Hinckley's, who proposed the same evasion of the law as is suggested in Mr. Hinckley's letter. The department will not recede from the position taken, and awaits the results with some interest. The Postmaster General has been for some time uncertain whether Mr. Hinckley was acting for himself or as the secret agent of a combination of railroad corporations. The conclusion today arrived at is that Hinckley acts solely for himself. In either event the question is considered of great national importance. If the postal cars are thrown off to-morrow it is probable that the Post Office Department will not hesitate to immediately make a new contract for the transportation of the mails to New-York. The mails can be carried from here to New-York, in postal-cars, by a different railroad route in practically the same time as by Mr. Hinckley's road. If the postal-cars are thrown off to-morrow it is expected that a new contract will be made with the Pennsylvania Central Road, by the way of Harrisburg.

POSTAL ROUTES.

Col. Troutt, Second Assistant Postmaster General, has completed the renumbering of the postal routes throughout the entire country. This work has required a vast amount of labor for several months, and was made necessary by the rapid increase of the mail service. The number of routes has been increased fifty per cent.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Representative Kellogg, of Connecticut, Chairman of the House Committee on Civil Service, who is now here, states that, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, Gen. Bristow is executing the letter and spirit of the civil service rules in a most thorough manner. The rules, Mr. Kellogg says, have never been more thoroughly executed there than now, and he is not certain but that greater efficiency will be secured by making heads of departments responsible for the execution of the rules than by holding an independent board responsible.

THE BILL TO REORGANIZE THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kellogg is determined that the bill for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, which is the second special order of next session, shall be perfected and discussed before the holidays, so that it can have a chance of passage before the appropriation bills cause it to be laid aside. Secretary Bristow and Assistant Secretary Conant will co-operate with Mr. Kellogg in perfecting this bill, so that to that end Mr. Kellogg has arranged to spend a month here before Congress meets to perfect the details of the bill in conjunction with the Secretary.

DOBSON AND HIS BLANKETS.

At the recent lettings of the contracts for the annual supplies for the Indian Bureau, at New-York, the contract for blankets, as was indicated in THE TIMES dispatches at that time, was let at an exceedingly low rate—so low, indeed, that the competing blanket manufacturing firms admitted that the bid, which was accepted by the Government, must be fifteen per cent. less than the actual cost of the blankets. Yet none of the competing bidders objected to the award that was made, or questioned the responsibility of the bidders. The conditions which led to this low bid, and which resulted in this loss of fifteen per cent. to the manufacturer, illustrates the instability of Government contracts. The blanket contract was awarded to Mr. Dobson, of Philadelphia, a very large and entirely responsible manufacturer. It appears that for a considerable number of years Mr. Dobson has been successful in securing the contract for supplying the Indians with blankets. He has always furnished a good article, and been able to command a fair price. His confidence in his ability to retain his contract, it seems, was so great that last Summer he laid in a large stock of wool, and manufactured the usual quantity of blankets required for the Indian service, in the expectation that he would receive the contract this year. He was so confident of this that he caused to be wrought in the blankets the monogram "U. S. I. D."—United States Interior Department—in a somewhat elaborate way. This monogram would be of good service to the Government on the supposition that the blankets would ever belong to the Government, but it would be a very great injury to the manufacturer in case the Government should not choose to buy the blankets. When the time for the bidding arrived Mr. Dobson discovered that the competition was likely to be greater than any previous year, and in order without fail to insure the sale of the large quantity of excellent blankets that would have been worthless for the general trade, he put in a bid at exactly fifteen per cent. less than the actual cost of the manufacture of the blankets. The Government can congratulate itself on having secured for the Indians this year a blanket at which the most fastidious might not complain, and at fifteen per cent. below cost.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CALL FOR $25,000,000 FIVE-TWENTIES FOR REDEMPTION.

The following will be issued from the Treasury to-morrow:

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as "Five-twenty bonds," will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 1st of November, 1874, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day; that is to say, coupon bonds known as the third series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862.

Coupon Bonds.—$50, Nos. 12,201 to 14,500, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 38,201 to 45,100, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 19,401 to 28,700, both inclusive: $1,000, Nos. 47,301 to 70,200, both inclusive. Total, $20,000,000.

Registered Bonds.—$50, Nos. 1.461 to 1,750, both inclusive; $100, No. 10,701 to 13,300, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 6,401 to 7,700, both inclusive; $1,000. Nos. 26,167 to 31,609, both inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 8,304 to 9,800, both inclusive; $10.000; Nos. 10,518 to 11,750, both inclusive. Total, $5,000,000. Grand total, $25,000,000.

The interest due Nov. 1, 1874, on the registered bonds embraced in the call will be paid with the principal of the bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's Office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED AND APPOINTMENTS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has signed the commissions of the following Postmasters: Mrs. Betsy Arrower, New-London, Conn.; Thomas Kneil, Westfield, Mo.; Lewis G. Merriam, Greenfield, Mass.; Hiram, C. Paine, Fremont, Neb.; Peter C. Johns, Uniontown, Penn.; John W. Marshall, Plattsmouth, Neb.; James B. Storer, Akron, Ohio; Henry P. Strong, Beloit, Wis.; Wm. H. Merrills, Warsaw, N. Y.; Hiram S. Towne, Ripon, Wis.; Thomas H. Thompson, Oxford, Penn.; Thomas N. Stone, Elko, Nev.; Robert Cruikshank, Salem, N. Y.; Albert R. Chamberlaine, Ashland, Nev.; O. H. Sheldon, Burlingame, Kan.; Lorenzo W. Joy, Northampton, Mass.; M. J. Griffiths, Fredericksburg, Va.; Calvin P. Taft, Williamstown, Mass.; Jos. E. Hood, Danver, Mass.; W. R. Remington, Canton, N. Y.; John H. Brinkerhoff, Waupun, Wis.; Jas. Robb, Ottawa, Kan.; Geo. N. Bingham, Rockville, Conn.; Henry B. Jagger, Hudson, Wis.; Jno. Mitchell, Addison, N. Y.; Chas. R. Brayton, Providence, R. I.; Andrew Whitney, Nantucket, Mass.; G. F. Crowningshield, Central Falls, R. I.; G. J. Langsdale, Green Castle, Ind.; Jonathan Jessup, York, Penn.; Jno. W. Dereen, Demopolis, Ala. He has also appointed Jas. C. Brown Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, and Stephen Keogh Chief Engineer of the Revenue Marine Service.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Perry Garst is ordered to the Asiatic station; Midshipmen Frank J. Milligan, Lucien Flynn, William E. Whitfield, and Charles W. Haskell, to duty on the Asiatic station. Passed Assistant Engineer M. L. MacCarty is ordered to special duty at Chester, Penn. Lieut. Frederick Collins is detached from the Asiatic station and ordered to return home. Chief Engineer A. T. Green is detached from special duty at Newburg and ordered to the Benicia, relieving Chief Engineer George F. Kurtz, ordered home. Passed Assistant Engineer J. H. Chasmar is detached from special duty at Chester, Penn.. and ordered to the Asiatic station.

A DECISION AFFECTING OCEAN STEAM-SHIP LINES TO THE PROVINCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that all lines of steamers plying between the United Provinces and places in the United States on the Atlantic coast must conduct their business in all respects as other foreign-going vessels are required to do. This decision will affect several Eastern lines, which have heretofore carried on the business in an irregular manner, and thus enjoyed privileges not countenanced by law.

IDENTITY OF A RAILROAD AFFECTED BY A CHANGE OF TERMINUS.

In reply to an interrogatory by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Acting Attorney General has given an opinion that a railroad existing, in contemplation, or unfinished, is defined and identified by its track and termini. A substantial change of terminus destroys the identity, as is shown in numerous cases where such change has been successfully resisted by subscribers to the original undertaking. If, therefore, a land grant has been made to a company to aid it in constructing, in whole or in part, a road between certain termini upon a condition of a certain use of such railroad, such condition lies between the termini mentioned, no more or less. Any subsequent change of termini will not effect the original application of the condition.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Belknap will return here on Tuesday next. Secretary Bristow was not at the department to-day. He will be absent until Monday on a visit to his family at Deer Park.

THE SCIENCE OF CHEMISTRY.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT NORTHUMBERLAND, PENN.

THE MEMORY OF REV. DR. PRIESTLY—OUTLINE OF HIS LIFE AND WORKS—PROGRESS OF THE CENTURY IN THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY—GREETING TO THE CHEMISTS OF ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Penn., July 31.—One hundred years ago to-day Dr. Joseph Priestly discovered the existence in common air of a subtile force so fiery, so powerful, and so universally prevalent that he thought he had at last succeeded in finding phlogiston, the mysterious essence of fire, which was supposed to pervade all things and to support all flame. Later investigations proved that the learned theologian and toilful amateur chemist was right in his facts if wrong in his theory, and his subsequent brilliant discovery in the same field—the investigation of gases—fairly earned for him the distinguished consideration ever since paid him by scientists. Seventy years ago he died here in Northumberland, the peaceful refuge which received him willingly as a philosopher, after he had been driven out of England for being an atheist, and almost sneered out of France for being a Christian. To-day the Old World and the New, his home and his grave, as was said this morning in the convention, unite to do him honor as the father of modern chemistry.

Pursuant to a call issued a few weeks ago, a brilliant gathering of the leading chemists and kindred scientists of the country assembled here this morning to commemorate the centennial of chemistry, wisely dating its existence as an exact science from the starting point of his discovery of oxygen gas, just a century ago. From East and West they came. Wherever colleges are found or natural sciences are studied there were disciples of Priestly to unite with others from all over the land in honoring his memory. Among those now here are Profs. E. L. Youmans, editor of the *Popular Science Monthly*, one of the promoters of this centennial; E. N. Horsford, of Harvard; J. L. Smith, Louisville, Ky.; Henry H. Croft, Toronto; T. Sterry Hunt, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Thos. M. Brown, American Institute, Philadelphia; E. T. Fristoe, of Columbia University, Washington; H. G. Torrey, of the United States Assay Office; C. H. Chandler, of Antioch College, Ohio; C. F. Chandler, of Columbia College, New-York; J. W. Mallet, of the University of Virginia; Prof. Benjamin Silliman, of Yale, and about forty others equally well known. Prof. Silliman is on the programme for an essay on "American Contributions to Chemistry," to-morrow. The venerable Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, promised to attend, but wrote to say his health would not permit his coming. One or two others sent excuses, but, as a rule, the invitation to be present has been accepted with thanks, and the influx of visitors is a large one for so small a town to entertain at short notice. But the good people of Northumberland opened their hearts and their homes and took in all who came.

This morning the main hall of the village academy was rather too well filled with visitors and towns-people. Prof. Charles F. Chandler, of Columbia College, was made chairman, and Prof. Albert R. Leeds, of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, Secretary. One of the first things done was the sending of this cable telegram across the ocean to a similar meeting now sitting at Birmingham, England:

NORTHUMBERLAND, Penn., July 31, 1874.

The brother chemists at the grave, to their brothers at the home of Priestley, send greeting on the anniversary of the birth of chemistry.

Two hours after came a reply reciprocating the greeting, and announcing that the marble statue representing Priestley discovering oxygen would be unveiled in Birmingham to-morrow, and would be presented to the town by Prof. Huxley on behalf of the subscribers.

The principal exercise of the morning session, after a pleasant and well-timed address of welcome by Col. David Taggart, of this place, briefly responded to by the Chairman, was Prof. H. H. Croft's paper on the "Life and Labors of Dr. Joseph Priestley." Prof. Croft rapidly but clearly traced Priestley's great life and works. His fondness for chemical dabbling, pursued, like all his work, on a plan of his own, regardless of the schools; his wonderful discoveries, embracing at least two-thirds of the now known gases, showing conclusively the compound structure of the air. He traced also the theological wars, in which Priestley's controversial propensity kept him constantly engaged. Like Ishmael, his hand was against every man, and every man's hand was against him; and, though his powerful intellect vanquished one enemy after another, and the volumes hurled against his foes numbered more than a hundred, new opponents constantly arose. The Church banned him, society thrust him out, until, at the age of sixty-one, feeble, worn out, his house burned from over his head, his books and papers destroyed by howling mobs, injustice and opprobrium heaped upon him, he fled to America, where he met a joyous welcome, which must have sounded passing strange to his ears, accustomed to years of constant strife. Some of his family having settled at the Forks of the Susquehanna, he followed them here, and found a land of peace and restfulness. Here he thought to rest, and here he built him a house which, after eighty years' use, is even now one of the best in the place—a roomy, comfortable house, standing near the west branch of the Susquehanna, with large grounds and mighty trees around it. The Priestley mansion must have been a grand one in its day; but, alas, that day has passed. Now a canal lies before the front door, a railroad runs past the back, and the estate itself, long ago passed out of the hands of the great chemist's descendants, although the third and fourth generations of them still reside in the town.

Prof. Croft's essay was followed by the reading of a number of very interesting private letters written by Priestley during his residence here. I should like to quote his original and shrewd comments on American politics and current topics, but I fear they would lose half their charm without the clear and well-toned voice of Prof. Horsford to read them.

The signatures of the members of the convention were collected this morning, with a view to preserving them in permanent form, and during the noon recess the members were grouped under a big tree and their collective photographs taken for the same purpose.

Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., offered and had adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with the committee of the Centennial Exhibition, to correspond with the chemists and professors of cognate sciences in Europe, in order to induce a large representation of them to visit this country in 1876.

At 2 o'clock the convention again met to hear Prof. T. Sterry Hunt, of Boston, on "The Century's Progress in Theoretical Chemistry." The lecturer traced the progress of the art from its earliest stages, and defined Stahl's phlogistic hypothesis, in which Priestley placed such unwavering faith. The three great chemists of the century just expired were Scheele, Priestley, and Lavoisier. Of these the two first were great experimenters, but failed to interpret their discoveries properly. Priestley, though the founder of a new school himself, adhered firmly to the old philosopher, and died the last defender of phlogiston. Lavoisier seized with a marvellous comprehension the true significance of the facts made known by his contemporaries, greatly enlarged the field by his own researches, and like another Newton showed the great harmonies which govern all the changes of matter in the mineral, animal, and vegetable kingdoms. Lavoisier justified by the aid of the balance the old doctrine of Hernics that in the changes of matter nothing is lost, and nothing is gained. With Wenzel, he made chemistry a quantitative science, and the great laws of definite and multiple proportion made known by Dalton showed that all things were ordered by weight, by number and by measure, a principle further illustrated by Gay Lussac's discovery of contribution by volumes. The history of organic chemistry, the theory of types, the great laws of homologous series, and the laws of substitutions were illustrated, and the theory of compound organic radicals defined. The question of the transmutation of the elements the speaker considered to be beyond the domain of our terrestrial chemistry, though he inferred from the augmenting complexity of the spectra of the stars that a process of condensation in nebular matter may generate from the simpler gases the metals and metalloids.

At the conclusion of Prof. Hunt's essay, Prof. Persifer Frazier, of the University of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution looking to the establishment of a National Society of Chemistry, but the resolution was warmly combatted by Profs. J. L. Smith, B. Silliman, Van Derwigden, Dr. H. C. Boulton, and others, and was finally lost, an amendment offered by Dr. Boulton being substituted, providing for the appointment of a committee to co-operate with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with a view to establishing the chemical section of that association on a firmer basis. The afternoon session then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

It was expected that Prof. Joseph Henry would deliver an address at Priestley's grave this evening. But he being absent his place was filled by Dr. Henry Coppie, President of Lehigh University, who delivered a short, but eloquent oration, paying graceful and fitting tribute to the memory of the man in whose honor the audience was assembled, and drawing from the story of his life valuable lessons of usefulness. The scene was an impressive one. The speaker addressed a silent and attentive throng, standing in the flush and glow of a gorgeous sunset, on a commanding hill-side, with a superb prospect of mountain, river, and town before him, and over his head the blue canopy of heaven. At 8 o'clock the lecture-room of the academy again filled up for Prof. J. Lawrence Smith's essay reviewing the century's progress in industrial chemistry. Prof. Smith summed up the improvements made in chemistry during its century of growth, marked its influence on the arts and sciences, and dwelt especially on its effect in political economy. He said chemistry was an art long before it was a science, but it was not until Priestley and Lavoisier had shed the light of their genius upon it that it blazed forth from the shadows of uncertainty into the full effulgence of day. Rapidly sketching the history of chemistry, he showed how closely it was now interwoven with all the arts and sciences. No one could paint in too vivid colors the world's indebtedness to the chemist. The pecuniary value alone of chemical products was enormous. The industrial values of oxygen and chlorine were then treated of. There were eleven methods of producing oxygen practically, he said, heat being the moving agent in all cases. But only two were properly in the domain of industrial chemistry. Oxygen was yet used but little in the arts, but its use was susceptible of great extensions. Lately an ingot of iridum and platinum weighing five hundred pounds was fused by means of oxygen, the only possible way. The great value of chlorine lay in its power of destroying organic coloring matter. It is, therefore, of great importance in bleaching. Chlorine in the past century had stimulated the growth of cotton to the extent of at least $100,000,000. It had also stimulated the manufacture of cotton goods by its ready bleaching qualities, thus increasing the use of cotton and encouraging the increase of machinery. The industrial chemistry of sulphuric acid, soda, potash, and its products, stearine, oleine, glycerine, gun-cotton, and other every day chemicals was then noticed at length, and the immense monetary value of these products of the century just closed was vividly shown. The essay was popular in style and well considered, and was listened to with the deepest attention throughout.

To-morrow is set down as pre-eminently oxygen day, and will be devoted to an essay on American contributions to chemistry, by Prof. B. Silliman, miscellaneous speeches and essays, and general sight-seeing.

THE INDIANS.

THE BATTLE AT WIND RIVER—TWENTY-TWO ARRAPAHOES KILLED AND TWENTY-FIVE WOUNDED—BIDS FOR SUPPLIES.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Agent Saville at the Red Cloud Agency, on July 20, writes to the Commissioner of Indian affairs as follows:

"I have the honor to respectfully report that an Indian has just come in bringing an imperfect report of the battle on Wind River. He says the party attacked were Arrapahoes; that twenty-one Arrapahoes and one Sioux were killed, and twenty-five wounded. They lost 150 horses; some probably were run off that were not captured by the troops. The Sioux killed was an old man from this agency, who went out with the Arrapahoes in the Spring. Crazy Horse's party was not in the fight as reported. The Cheyennes and Ogallalas are not reported coming in. Game is scarce. They have not had much sickness among them. Crazy Horse and Black Twin have been deposed as chiefs because they would not consent to come to the agency. Their parties are expected here within a month."

The bids for supplying beef, flour, coffee, and sugar for the Indians of Arizona and New-Mexico, were opened at the Interior Department to-day. There were twenty-two parties bidding. The offers ranged from $2 to $5 for beef; flour, $5 to $3 per 100 pounds; coffee, 23 to 40 cents, and sugar, 15 to 40 cents. Secretary Cowan and Commissioner Smith have the bids under consideration. The award will be made in a few days.

RAID ON A TEXAS TOWN.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 31.—Information from Austin states that Indians had visited the town of San Saba, and carried off a large number of horses and mules.

RAIDING IN MONTANA.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 31.—Reports from Helena, Montana, says Indians raided to within two miles of Boseman, Montana, three days ago, and stole some stock and captured two white men. All is quiet now.

HAYTI.

DEATH OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE—GRAND BALL.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 31.—Advices from Port au Prince announce that Haentjens, the Minister of Finance of Hayti, is dead.

A ball was given by the merchants of Port au Prince in honor of President and Mme. Dominique, at which a number of Americans were present.

RETURN OF THE FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The Fifth Maryland Regiment arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning and marched up Baltimore street, preceded by their drum corps and the Washington Marine Band, to their armory. They made a fine appearance after their arduous service at Long Branch and Cape May.

THREE HORSE THIEVES HANGED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 31.—A Kansas City special to the *Democrat* says that a vigilance committee of about 100 men has been formed at Wellington and other points in Kansas for hanging horse thieves. Three men named Hasbrook, Bill Brooks, and Charley Smith were hanged near Wellington last night, and made confessions involving other parties.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 31.—Mrs. William Weaver was accidentally killed at the Highlands this afternoon. She was crossing on the side track when the down train for New-York came along, and before she had time to get out of the way she was struck by the engine and received injuries from which she died in a few minutes. Her husband, in attempting to rescue her, was also knocked down and seriously injured.

A CHICAGO GRAIN CORNER.

CORN RUN UP TO EIGHTY CENTS A BUSHEL.

A COMBINATION EXTENDING FROM CHICAGO TO LIVERPOOL TO CONTROL THE WHOLE REMAINING CROP—ONE OF THE MOST EXCITING DAYS IN THE ANNALS OF CHICAGO GRAIN TRADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The greatest corner in grain (in corn) which has ever been known here culminated this afternoon, and many are the "lame ducks" now limping around. In the morning the combination kept quiet, and small operators presumed they would carry out some plan to squeeze the shorts. This they did do eventually, but not in the way anticipated. When the board opened it was evident that dealers were on the tenter-hooks of anxiety to witness the result. They manipulated every wire within their reach to turn the issue, but without success. It was the last day of the month, and July deals were due at 2 o'clock P. M. Not a moment later would answer. The shorts were feverish, for the combination were felt to be pushing them on every hand. At the opening the corner crew failed to show their hands, and this set everything adrift and entirely demoralized the trade. Oats and wheat were nearly lost sight of in the anxiety to make profitable corn sales. Cash corn opened at 67, fell to 63, and by 11 o'clock stood at 62, and no buyers. The dealers could do no more than wait the posting of the day's receipts in order to ascertain whether the aggregate amount would be enough to burst the corner. It seemed to many that now the combination were showing the white feather, and presently prices went up to 63½, and then to 64. At noon it became known that the corner had contracted for the shipment of 1,021,500 bushels, and this meant business on the face of it. The confusion and uproar were bewildering. Dealers were beside themselves with excitement. From 64 the price went to 66, then to 70, and then Sturges sung out he would pay 80 cents. The astonishment was so great a death-like stillness prevailed for a few moments. It took brokers "square off their feet." When the situation was finally taken in confusion again ran riot. Amid frantic yells and hoarse screaming, corn was sold to the combination by the bears, and was accepted in as large quantities as offered. One firm alone sold 250,000 bushels at 80 cents. When the board closed and the gong sounded the signal for retiring, transactions were going on with unabated fury. It was next to impossible to stop trafficking. So infatuated had dealers become, and so exciting was the game they were playing, that they held on as drowning men catching at straws. Five minutes to 3 o'clock came, and the dealers who had their receipts on hand for purchases made were rapidly wending their way to Sturges' office in Monroe street. Lasalle street and Washington street for two blocks either way were filled with an excited populace. Messengers ran here and there. Dealers were not less excited. All were struggling to reach Sturges' office. At this place the excitement was not less intense. The office and vestibule was filled with trembling brokers, each anxious to make his delivery and receive his check. Finally the bell struck 3 o'clock and the doors were closed, but the crowd of dealers broke down the door and insisted that the clock had been tampered with. Receipts were brandished fiercely and threatening gesticulations made, but all to no purpose. The shorts stood around mopping perspiration from their brows and easing their minds by good up-and-down oaths, then dropped out one by one, and went back to their offices to cool off. The damage done to brokers by their failure to make their deliveries to the combination cannot yet be definitely decided upon. A day or two will tell the story better, but it is said by those claiming to know that the amount not delivered is not short of six hundred thousand bushels. A great number of small dealers lose heavily, and will doubtless have to suspend. There were in store yesterday: $2,039,732 bushels of corn, held mostly by the combination. There were 1,500,000 bushels, deliverable on options. The combinations it is estimated have fully 7,000,000 bushels under control, both here and en route East. This corner was first prophesied by THE TIMES early in June. Then a combination was formed, extending from Iowa to Liverpool, and taking in Chicago and New-York. The object was to control the market and handle the balance of the crop of 1873, but there was more corn in the country than was anticipated, and the deal was not a winning one for June. But they accomplished in July what they failed to do in June. The parties who figured most in this transaction are four in number, chief among whom is Jack Sturges, of this City. E. K. Bruce is another successful one. The Bank of Montreal furnished the funds, and Jesse Hoyt & Co., of New-York City, handled the corn.

There was also a corner in oats consummated today, which, under other circumstances, would have ranked as a first-class sensation, but it was so completely overshadowed by the operations in corn that it sunk to a secondary matter and created but little stir. The day, as a whole, was one of the most exciting in the annals of Chicago grain speculation.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

THE SHARON EXPRESS THROWN FROM THE TRACK—SEVERAL NEW-YORKERS INJURED.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—While the Sharon express to-day was coming from Sharon to Cobleskill, on the Cherry Valley Branch of the Susquehanna Railroad, one of the cars was thrown from the track and turned over and over. There were about thirty passengers in the car, half of whom were more or less bruised, but none seriously injured. The following were pretty badly hurt: Mrs. St. John, of Orange, N. J., an old lady, whose husband, crippled with rheumatism and unable to walk, was found under the car unscratched; Mrs. Dunham, wife of Gen. Dunham, of New-York; Chas. Schifferdecker, butcher, of Albany; William Ross, of New-York, ribs broken; Livi Feist, real estate agent, No. 159 East Fifty-fifth street, New-York, head bruised; Mr. Cohn, of New-York, slightly hurt, and another passenger, name and residence unknown.

The accident was caused by a depressed rail. A surgeon on board the train dressed the wounds of all the injured. A special train was sent out from here to bring in the injured, and those going down the river took the night boat.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY AND THE BEECHER CASE.

UTICA, N. Y., July 31.—The Utica *Morning Herald* will to-morrow print a report of an interview held with Miss Susan B. Anthony at Unadilla, Otsego County, regarding the Beecher-Tilton matter. Miss Anthony declined to affirm or deny the statement attributed to her by Mrs. Stanton and her brother, D. R. Anthony. She said: "If I did say it, it was very ungracious of them to repeat it. If I did not, it was worse of them to make it up." When asked it she would go before the Plymouth Church Committee, if summoned, she replied decidedly, "No, what I have to say will be said only before a tribunal competent to deal with the matter, and able to compel unwilling utterances."

THE COMING REGATTA ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 31.—A meeting of the Amateur Rowing Association of Philadelphia was held to-night, at which arrangements were perfected for the regatta which is to be rowed in the Schuylkill River on the 12th of September. The association includes thirteen amateur boats. Considerable interest is manifested in boating circles in the coming regatta. The various crews have been in training, and it is expected that there will be a spirited contest. The entries are to close on the 20th of August. After the regular contest a six-oared barge race is to be rowed, for which special preparations are being made.

THE TURF.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES AT SARATOGA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—To-morrow, the fourth day of the meeting, there are three races. The first is a free handicap, one mile, with the following starters: Fadladeen, aged; Jean Valjean, 4 years; Minnie Mac, 4 years; B. F. Carver, 4 years; Woodbine, 5 years; Diavolo, 4 years; Dublin, 3 years; Madge, 3 years; Lotta Moon, 3 years; Botany Bay, 3 years.

The second race is a dash of two miles and an eighth, with Springbok and Mate as starters.

The third is a hurdle handicap, two miles, over eight hurdles, in which are Limestone, Aerolite, Daylight, and Vesuvius. The pools were as follows:

MILE HANDICAP.

Madge	$550	$280	$305
B. F. Carver	350	200	225
Woodbine and Botany Bay	255	155	180
Dublin	235	110	265
Lotta Moon	180	80	150
Minnie Mac	110	75	70
Fadladeen, Jean Valjean and Diavol, as field	250	140	205
Totals	$1,930	$1,040	$1,430

TWO AND ONE-EIGHTH MILES.

Springbok	$320	$360
Mate	85	100

HURDLE RACE.

Limestone	$105	$150
Aerolite	30	50
Vesuvius	25	45
Daylight	45	60
Totals	$205	$305

CLOSE OF THE CLEVELAND MEETING.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—The Cleveland races closed to-day, with the most successful day of the meeting. Fully 10,000 people were present. The sky clouding up in the early part of the afternoon, the weather became cool and pleasant.

The first business of the day was finishing the mile heats running race of yesterday. Tom Boston and Lady Washington were the only horses left out of the field of seven, the others being drawn, distanced, and out under the rules, not having won a heat in three, both remaining horses having taken a heat each. The heat and race was taken by Lady Washington: Time—Quarter, 25; half, 50½; three-quarters, 1:16½; mile, 1:44½.

First race to-day—purse, $3,500, for 2:31 class; $2,100 to first, $875 to second, $525 to third. Eleven horses entered, and ten started, Effie being drawn in the pools. Howell, Jr., was the favorite, with Kansas Chief as second choice.

Kansas Chief	5	1	1	1
James Howell, Jr.	1	2	2	3
Fleety Golddust	2	3	3	5
Stewart Maloney	4	4	4	2
Captain	7	5	7	6
Dinah	8	7	8	7
Lady Dahlman	6	8	10	9
Kitty Wells	10	6	6	4
Slow Go	3	10	5	10
Vanity Fair	9	9	9	8
Effie	drawn.			

Time—First heat—Quarter, 35½; half, 1:12¾; three-quarters, 1:49½; mile, 2:27½. Second heat—Quarter, 35¾; half, 1:12; three-quarters, 1:47½; mile, 2:24½. Third heat—Quarter, 36½; half, 1:13; three-quarters, 1:49; mile, 2:26. Fourth heat—Quarter, 39; half, 1:16; three-quarters, 1:50; mile 2:30¼.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $6,000, for 2:20 class; $3,600 to first; $1,500 to second; $900 to third. Red Cloud was the favorite at large odds. This was the most exciting race of the meeting:

Nettie	5	3	1	1	1
Gloster	1	2	2	3	4
Red Cloud	2	1	4	4	2
Sensation	3	5	3	2	3
St. James	4	4	5	dr.	
Gazelle	distanced.				
Camors	distanced.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	34½	1:08½	1:43½	2:20½
Second heat	34	1:09	1:43	2:20
Third heat	34¼	1:09¾	1:44¾	2:21¼
Fourth Heat	37	1:13¼	1:49¼	2:25½
Fifth heat	36½	1:13¼	1:50	2:25½

THIRD AND LAST RACE.—Purse $1,200; running; $720 to first; $300 to second; $180 to third; dash of two miles. There were nine entries, eight of which started, Spendthrift being drawn.

Jack Frost	1
Granger	2
Dilwiggins	3
Lady Washington	4
Port Leonard	5
Tom Boston	6
Jim Alexander	7
Captain Hutchinson	8

Time by quarters—0:25¼, 0:53, 1:20, 1:45½, 2:13, 2:38, 3:08, 3,33½.

The meeting has been a complete success financially, while for fine racing and fast time throughout it has never been excelled at any meeting in the West.

THE PITTSBURG FLOOD.

TOTAL CASUALTIES 133 DROWNED—SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 31.—Subscriptions to the relief fund for the sufferers by the late flood are pouring in rapidly. The total amount subscribed now reaches about $30,000. The total loss of life so far as known foots up 133 persons drowned.

The Pennsylvania Railroad have tendered the services of 100 laborers for duty to-morrow to help in clearing away the ruins. The work of clearing away the débris in Voeghlley's meadow, Butcher's Run district will begin to-morrow. There is every reason to suppose that additional bodies may be recovered. The damage to the streets and sewers of this district will reach $50,000.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—1 A. M.—Generally clear and warmer weather has prevailed in the Southern States, the Ohio Valley, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, with south or west winds and less pressure. The barometer has fallen in New-England and the lake region, with local rains and slight changes in the temperature. The barometer has risen in the north-west, with northerly winds, lower temperature, and light rain. The Ohio River has fallen at Pittsburg and risen at Cincinnati. The Missouri River has fallen at Yankton, and the Mississippi has fallen at Davenport.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, Northern New-York, and the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather will prevail, with light rains, south-west or north-west winds, a slight rise of temperature, and continued low barometer.

For the southern portion of the Middle States, the South Atlantic, and the Gulf States, generally clear and warmer weather during the day, with southerly or westerly winds, and slight changes in the barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness and light rains north of Tennessee, followed by rising barometer, north or west winds, and lower temperature by Saturday night.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, north-west or north-east winds, lower temperature, and rising barometer.

A SHOOTING TOURNAMENT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The sportsmen of Chicago will inaugurate a shooting tournament Aug. 11. Prizes aggregating $2,400 in cash will be offered. An invitation is extended to all sportsmen to be present and participate.

THE CASE OF UDDERZOOK.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., July 31.—Petitions are being signed praying for pardon or commutation of the sentence of death in the case of Udderzook. Signatures so far are not very numerous. Mr. Perdue, one of Udderzook's counsel, also petitions for pardon or commutation, and gives his reasons therefor, which are mainly those that proved unavailing in the attempt of counsel to obtain a new trial.

DROWNED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31.—Clarence L. Budlong, aged fifteen years, was drowned while fishing in a dam at Simmonsville, R. I., yesterday. The body was recovered half an hour afterward, but all efforts at resuscitation were unavailing.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE ASSEMBLY—SPEECH OF GAMBETTA.

PARIS, July 31.—In the Assembly to-day the question of recess came up for debate.

M. Gambetta made an important speech, professedly against a prorogation of the session, but really in favor of the Republic. Prorogation, he said, was simply intended to conceal the impotence of the Assembly, which, although it arrogated constituent powers, had done nothing but successively reject all known forms of government. The Right was responsible for whatever might happen. The organization of the Septennate was as impossible as that of the Monarchy. He made a powerful appeal for the establishment of the Republic, which would give peace and union to France, and concluded by demanding that the state of siege be raised. The speaker was tumultuously applauded by the Left.

During the subsequent debate the Marquis De Franclieu, a Legitimist, declared that he considered it his right and duty to do everything in his power to re-establish the Monarchy.

This caused great excitement, and the Left called for the view of the Government on the subject.

Gen. De Cissey, Vice President of the Ministerial Council, replied that the Government would seek with firmness and impartiality to make its powers respected by all parties.

A motion to raise the state of seige was rejected by a vote of 282 yeas to 366 nays.

The motion to adjourn on the 6th of August until the 30th of November was finally carried by a large majority.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW LAW COURTS IN LONDON—EXCAVATIONS AT TEMPLE BAR.

LONDON, July 31.—The excavations for the new law courts have rendered Temple Bar unsafe, and all traffic under it, between the Strand and Fleet street, is interdicted, causing much inconvenience.

LATER.—Travel has been resumed through Temple Bar, that structure having been propped up and declared safe.

ARRIVAL OF AN INMAN STEAM-SHIP.

QUEENSTOWN, July 31.—The Inman steam-ship City of Montreal sailed to-day for New-York, all well.

SPAIN.

DISPATCHES ON MILITARY OPERATIONS REFUSED AT THE SANTANDER OFFICE.

LONDON, July 31.—The telegraph office at Santander has refused to accept any dispatches relating to military operations and the events of the war.

THE PRESENCE OF THE GERMAN FLEET—PROBABLE EFFECT ON THE SPANISH NAVY.

PARIS, July 31.—Intimations are thrown out by the press that the advent of the German squadron in Spanish waters may cause the Spanish Navy to pronounce in favor of the Carlists.

Le Temps reports that the issue of a loan of $6,000,000 for the Carlists has been commenced, and that out of the proceeds so far realized $2,000,000 were forwarded to Spain to-day.

SPECIFIC CHARGES AGAINST FRANCE.

MADRID, July 31.—The *Imparcial* makes the following specifications of complaint against France:

Arms bearing the royal initials of Don Carlos have been publicly sold at Bayonne

A manufactory at Bordeaux has been allowed to undertake contracts for supplying the Carlist army with boats and shoes.

The Duchess of Madrid, wife of Don Carlos, has been suffered to reside at Pau without being *interned*.

The demand for the extradition of the Chief Savalls, on account of various criminalities, was refused by the French Government, and his return into Spain was not prevented.

The Prefect of the Department of the Lower Pyrenees, who permitted the public entry of the Carlists into Spain, is still retained in office.

Thousands of armed recruits for the Carlists have crossed the frontier.

Finally, two cargos of arms from France have been landed for the Carlists.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

FOURTH DAY OF THE GOODWOOD RACES—THE CHESTERFIELD CUP WON BY DALHAM.

LONDON, July 31.—This was the fourth day of the Goodwood Races. The principal event was the Chesterfield Cup, (handicap,) value 300 sovereigns, by subscriptions of fifteen sovereigns each, for three-year olds and upward.

The race was won by Mr. F. Smith's b. c. Dalham, 3 years old.

Mr. Johnstone's b. c., by Blinkhoolie out of Miss Hawthorne, was second, and Sir F. Johnstone's b. f. Flower of Dorset third.

The betting before the race was twenty-five to one on the field against Dalham, fourteen to one against the Miss Hawthorne colt, and eight to one against Flower of Dorset. There were seventeen starters.

BASE-BALL IN ENGLAND.

SECOND GAME OF THE RED STOCKINGS AND ATHLETICS IN LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, July 31.—The Red Stocking and Athletic Base Ball Clubs played another exhibition game at Liverpool to-day. The play commenced at 3:40 P. M., and finished at 7 o'clock. The weather was somewhat unfavorable, showers frequently interrupting the play. The Red Stockings won the game by a score of 23 against 18 for the Athletics. Mr. Beals, of the Boston Club, acted as umpire. The attendance was very meagre, probably not more than 200. This was doubtless owing in part to the unfavorable weather; but it is noticed that the game has not excited as much interest and attention at Liverpool as it seems likely to at other points where the Americans are to play.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CHEYENNE, W. T., July 31.—The Republican Convention at Laramie City yesterday nominated Hon. J. M. Carey for Delegate to Congress.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 31.—A special dispatch to the *News* says that the Conservative Convention at Fort Worth nominated J. W. Throckmorton for Congress from the Third District.

TESTING STEAM FIRE TUGS.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 31.—The new steam fire tugs were out on the river for the first time this morning. The experiment was not a perfect success, but it is believed the plan can be made successful.

CAPTURE OF ILLICIT DISTILLERS.

PORTLAND, Me., July 31.—James Brown and David Winn have been arrested in Whitefield by Deputy Marshal Marble for running an illicit distillery for the manufacture of rum. The still was situated in a swamp in the town of Windsor, and [illegible] has been running over three [illegible].

ENGLAND.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCES.

THE CAMP AT WIMBLEDON—THE CONTEST FOR PRIZES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18, 1874.

As a military force the volunteers have almost ceased to exist, except on the paper records of the War Office. No doubt a return of the panic which first brought them into existence would revive their vitality, but for the present they are, to say the least, in a state of suspended animation. Their numbers are continually dwindling; year by year the musters grow less, battalions have to be represented by companies, and a volunteer regiment on the march is seen to consist chiefly of mounted officers and the band. In the country districts the corps keep up better than in the towns, partly because life in the country is so dull that anything is welcomed as an amusement, and partly because the country gentlemen find it worth while to spend money on the movement as an electioneering agency. The weak point in the system is the utter inefficiency of the officers, who either start a corps for personal sport and vanity, or are elected because of their social position. If the volunteers ever happened to engage in actual warfare the first thing they would have to do in order to have a chance for their lives would be to shoot their officers or tumble them into a hole out of the way. Otherwise they would be certain to be led to immediate and inevitable destruction. If the volunteers had from the first been placed under competent military officers their career would have been very different. But if the drilling of the volunteers is little more than play, there is one part of their work which a great many of them have taken up in earnest, and that is the shooting. There can be no doubt that the volunteer movement has done a great deal to make a nation of marksmen. Formerly there was little taste for shooting among the people, and no facilities for indulging it. Now there are rifle butts within easy reach of every village, rifles and ammunition at hand, professional instructors, and plenty of rewards for good shooting. A moderately good shot, who has a little time on his hands, can make a very profitable result of his skill in attending the various competitions. Every Summer there is a great rendezvous of riflemen at the Wimbledon camp. They come from all parts of the country. Many of them live under canvas in the camp; others prefer to live in towns. Wimbledon Common is one of the delights and surprises of London. If any one were to be suddenly transported thither blindfolded, he would imagine himself to be a long way from town, in the midst of a wild, secluded country. In reality, Wimbledon is less than half an hour's railway ride from the city. The Common (which joins on to Putney Common, so that the two make one) is a moderately elevated table-land, covered with gorse and heather, surrounded by a belt of luxuriant green foliage, and commanding extensive views in all directions. The belt of foliage marks the inclosure of numerous handsome villas, but these are hidden from sight until you approach them closely. A little cottage and an old windmill in the centre of the heath rather help to keep up than to disturb the idea of wildness and solitude. When July arrives a certain tract in the middle of the Common all of a sudden yields a thick crop of snow-white tents, and blossoms with flags and banners of every shape and hue. And then the riflemen begin to pour in in red, gray, black, green, and almost every color; the gypsies come, too, and speculative cabmen from town, and the owners of all sorts of incredible animals and impossible vehicles; and for a fortnight the usually quiet, deserted heath seethes and buzzes like a fair, with an incessant ping-pinging from within the wooden walls of the camp. Altogether, it is an exceedingly bright, lively, and picturesque scene. The camp on a fine day is filled with visitors, of whom a large part, of course, are ladies. A great deal of picnicking and general hospitality goes on, and in the evening, after the day's work is over, the different regiments in camp invite their friends to a soirée, at which there is music, or perhaps amateur theatricals, or, it may be, there is a general assemblage of everybody round a huge camp-fire. A year or two since this aspect of camp life threatened to assume somewhat too jovial a character, and to interfere with the regular business of the gathering, and it has since been placed under more stringent regulations. Still there is quite enough of it yet to make the camp attractive for youths of a gay and adventurous spirit. There can be no doubt that for men who rather enjoy a little roughing, with plenty of fresh air and the sense of freedom which accompanies the abandonment of the every-day conventionalities, life in camp is, in fine weather, very cheerful and exhilarating. One drawback, however, is that England is a country in which the sky is not invariably serene. Last year there fell upon the men in tents a deluge which almost washed them away in a body. This year the weather has been more propitious, but still the volunteers did not escape without one or two heavy drenchings, which must have made some of them doubt whether conventionality in the shape of a sound slate roof and water-tight walls was such a bad thing, after all. Nor had they to contend with water alone; for fire also put them on their mettle. The furze, dried by the hot sun, becomes like tinder, and a stray spark from a pipe or candle sets it instantly in a blaze. On Thursday night an alarm of fire was raised. The London Scottish was the first regiment on the alert, having no trousers to put on, and the fire was soon extinguished. The ordinary shooting is, of course, dull work for a spectator. There is, in fact, nothing to be seen except the tedious adjustments and contortions of the shooter before he pulls his trigger, and the waving of the flag with which the result of the shot is signaled far away at the butts. The contest for the Queen's Prize is usually the most exciting one, and this year the excitement was increased by the difficulties introduced by the new Government rifle, the Martini-Henry, with which it had to be shot, and also by a new regulation cutting off all "coaching" of the shooters by friends. Formerly a competitor used to arrive surrounded by half a dozen stanch friends, all armed with telescopes, who kept a lookout for the direction of his shot, and gave him all sorts of hints as to windage, distance, and so on. This time every man had to do the best he could for himself without assistance; and the consequence was that the list of candidates in the first stage was speedily thinned. Many crack shots, as they had been considered, broke down under this test of shooting by an individual, instead of a sort of limited liability company. It is true that two or more heads may be better than one, but in warfare itself a dozen heads can hardly be spared for the firing of a single rifle. The practice which had sprung up, however, shows the tendency of all competitions to acquire an artificial character, and to bring in the help of outsiders. The chief complaint against the Martini-Henry is the severity of its recoil, of which the contused cheeks and black and blue shoulders of many volunteers supplied ample proof. This defect was so obvious and unmistakable that Lord Ducie, who, as President of the Volunteer Rifle Association, was in command, allowed shooting to bandage the butts [illegible] equality of pull in the rifles that the testing of the piece had to be given up. These things were not very encouraging as to the use of the new rifle in the army. In the end the contest for the chief prize of the year was reduced to a struggle between Atkinson, of Durham, and Rae, a Lanarkshire rifleman. The latter had made 57 at the short ranges, and the other 51. At the long range each made 64, and the "tie" had to be shot out. The Scot was nervous, and missed his first shot, while the Englishman made a centre. Next time both missed, and the excitement of the crowd rose to an intense point. Rae again missed his third shot, but Atkinson again got a bull's eye, and repeated the feat at the next shot, while poor Rae only made an inner. Atkinson's triumph was, therefore, decisive, and he was borne away on the backs of shouting friends to a tent, where a bumper was to be quaffed in his honor. The Scots retired to their camp to seek consolation in usquebagh. The prize is £250, but the two rivals, with North country prudence, had agreed before the tie was shot off to divide it between them. Since the beginning of these competitions only one man—Sergt. Cameron—has won the prize twice, and he was this year nowhere. Yesterday there was a brisk and picturesque contest between mounted riflemen. The competition consisted in galloping in fours over a flat, open course, and quite a mile in length, taking two flights of hurdles, and dismounting and firing at 200 and 400 yards range. The uniforms were in many cases exceedingly smart, and even gorgeous, and the long boots, helmets, waving plumes, silver braid, &c., made a brilliant show. The riding was generally good, though there were one or two spills, but the shooting was only moderate. When a trooper fired another held his horse. This afternoon there was a distribution of prizes, and a review in which some of the regulars took part.

J. H. F.

SCALP DANCE.

HOW THE UTES CELEBRATE THEIR VICTORIES.

Yesterday afternoon, says the Cincinnati *Times* of July 27, our reporter went over to the Ute camp, situated about four miles from Denver, and about three miles from the Larimer Street Bridge over the Platte. Already preparations had commenced for the grand scalp glorification, one of the redskins having manufactured a drum by stretching a deer-skin over the rim of a cheese box. Three other drums were soon manufactured; a frying pan, a tin lard can, and a brass kettle being used for the bodies of the drums. Having covered his face with paint, the fellow with the tin drum laid down in his tent and commenced practicing the weird music of the scalp-dance. He was soon joined by others, when the scalps taken from the Sioux were brought to the front of the tent, and poles to which they were attached stuck in the ground, while the scalps swayed to and fro in the breeze. One by one the braves gathered around, decorated with their best trappings, covered with beads, and painted with red, yellow, green, brown, and white. About an hour before sundown, and before many chiefs had returned from Denver, the scalp-poles were pulled up, and the dusky warriors selected a portion of the prairie remote from any wigwam, where they again fixed the poles about four feet from each other. Then they sat down in a line on the ground, with their backs to the setting sun and their faces to the blood-stained swaying scalps, and commenced a strange chant, beating time upon the drums with sticks, which had for heads leaves secured to one end with pliant twigs. About a half hour they thus sat chanting, when the squaws began to collect, equally as extravagantly attired and painted.

About thirty had gathered around, when the squaw of the brave who had killed one of the Sioux stepped in front, took one of the scalp-poles, and commenced to march in a circle in front of the musicians, adding at the same time the shrillness of her voice to make the din unearthly. One by one the squaws fell in behind the scalp-bearer, until about a dozen were making the magic circle.

Then up comes another squaw and takes another pole, and starts a procession, moving in a reverse direction to that taken by the first. Upon the arrival of Washington, one of the chiefs, who seemed to know just how the thing should be done, three of the oldest squaws in the tribe formed a third procession, moving inside the others, and in the same direction as the outside circle. And now drops into line with the outside circle the third scalp-bearer and her followers. Korakantie, seemingly the oldest chief in the collection, advances in front of the braves—who arose to their feet upon the advent of the women—and proceeds to dance. A crier also advances to the front, and commences to harangue the braves.

On the open prairie, just as the sun is sinking behind the mountains, half a hundred Indian warriors, with faces rendered savagely fierce with paint, and garments of flaming colors, are standing in a line which sways to and fro in time to beating of drums and the change in tone of the fiendish music of the scalp-chant. In front of these the veteran gray-haired warrior of the tribe dances with strange antics, and the stalwart form of a huge brave is bent in all conceivable shapes, as he in loud and excited words recounts the circumstances of the capture and exhorts the men. In front of all the magic circles of squaws move round, the scalps streaming above their heads, being beaten in the dust with revengeful fury or held in their teeth, when the savage grin is most intense and the chant most uproarious. Their march is of a limping nature, each procession giving way with the same leg, in strange unison to the swaying of the braves. These things, together with the weird music only known among savages, when at regular intervals the shrill voices of the women rise above those of the men, and occasionally the startling war-whoop rings loud over all, render the scene one never to be forgotten.

About 1,500 persons must have visited the camp and witnessed the scalp-dance, which continued for many hours, and to which Washington, in the name of the tribe, welcomed all white folks, "both braves and squaws," as he expressed it.

THE IRON TRADE.

Speaking of the iron trade, the Troy *Press* says: "Rumors have been current for some days that the different iron works in the city were about to start up again, and, indeed, whether false or true, people were very glad to hear such rumors. It turns out, too, that the rumors were not entirely false. Orders have been given at Corning's works to start up the Star mill on Monday. This will give employment to half the number of hands usually employed at these works. There is a talk, also, that Burden's water-mill is about to resume operations on a partial scale, but the talk cannot be traced to any reliable source. At Griswold's the prospects for starting are rather gloomy. It should be mentioned, however, that Corning & Co. do not intend to run their works permanently as yet. They merely wish to keep their customers. Orders have been received for angle iron to be cut a certain length for a bridge, and it is simply to execute this order that the works are to be run. The company have as much angle iron on stock as would mount three or four bridges, but it is not the proper length for this particular bridge. Corning & Co. are deserving of all praise at the hands of their workmen and the people of Troy. They kept their works going when there were no orders and in the face of a drooping market. The value of their stock of finished iron alone at present on hand will amount to several hundred thousands of dollars. No doubt the company had in view another end, besides conferring an advantage upon their employes, in accumulating such a stock. It was their belief, undoubtedly, that the price of iron would soon again rise, and so while benefiting their workmen, and through them the city, by keeping their mills running on stock, they at the same time would reap an advantage to themselves by manufacturing at a cheap rate and selling in a dear market. Nobody would have envied Corning & Co., nor the employers of any other works who did likewise, had they amassed fortunes by such a proceeding. On the contrary, under the circumstances, it was the best thing for all the parties concerned, and people would have said well done. But things have not turned out as expected, and, instead of owners of works who accumulated stock making fortunes, all the indications are the other way. Iron is still falling in price, and the demand growing even less. And to make bad worse, too, iron has fallen in price in England to an unlooked-for extent within the last week. The best foreign pig-iron can now be bought in Atlantic ports in this country at $35 per ton—a price that American manufacturers cannot compete with. So long, therefore, as the low prices rule in England, the trade cannot revive in this country. It must even stand still altogether here. Buyers will buy the article that is suitable for their purpose, which is the cheapest; and who can blame them? From the causes above stated, and from other indications known only to those engaged in the business, it is safe to say, therefore, that no improvement may be looked for in this branch of business in the country for some time yet to come.

BOARD OF LOCAL STEAM-BOAT INSPECTORS.

The Board of Local Steam-boat Inspectors resumed their investigation yesterday into the circumstances attending the collision between the steam-boats H. C. Northam, of the New-Haven Line, and the Acushnet, of the New-Bedford Line. The collision occurred in the East River, on the 15th of June. Only one witness, J. B. Sterne, a passenger on board the Acushnet, was examined yesterday. He testified generally as to the collision, but was unable to state specifically how the vessels came [illegible]

OUR INLAND SEAS.

GLIMPSES OF SCENERY AND COMMERCE.

FROM ERIE TO CLEVELAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. MARY'S RIVER, July, 1874.

During the forenoon we steamed along the south shore, with a calm sea, a veiled sun, and an atmosphere made all the more balmy by the thunder-storm of the night preceding. The Pennsylvania and Ohio villages, scattered at frequent intervals along the shores, often so embowered in shady groves as only to be detected from the lake by their church spires peering above the tree-tops, made a picture of exquisite beauty. At many points the shore presents the appearance of a series of terraces, three to four in number, where they are not obscured by the native forest. The lowest of the series, forming the bank, often presents for miles a level as true as the parapet of a fortification, elevated about twenty feet above the water line, and only broken here and there by the entrance of some stream. These natural terraces evidently record the successive stages by which the waters of the lake have in remote periods fallen from a much higher to their present level. Early in the afternoon a distant cloud of smoke indicated the position of Cleveland; then its spires became discernible, and we were soon moored in its harbor.

CLEVELAND.

The afternoon was spent in visiting the most attractive points of this flourishing city of a hundred thousand inhabitants. It occupies a plain elevated about eighty feet above the lake, and is divided by the Cuyahoga River, which makes a very tortuous and unsightly gorge, rendering communication difficult between the two parts of the city. The mouth of the Cuyahoga forms the harbor, and the film of petroleum which met us at the entrance gave a hint of the industry which has been carried on upon a large scale here, but is now nearly suspended under stress of financial pressure. The most beautiful streets are in the eastern part of the city, and chief among these the stranger is always sure to be directed to Euclid avenue. This avenue has, indeed, few rivals in all the land, although to our Buffalo friends Delaware avenue, of their city, seemed a little superior. Euclid avenue extends about three miles parallel with the lake shore; the lots are wide and remarkably deep, the residences, many of them of truly palatial elegance, far removed from the street and embowered in shade, much of which is the original forest, and with abundant breadth of well-shorn lawn. In the heart of the city is a very handsome square or park, containing the Perry monument surmounted by a colossal marble statue of the Commodore. A rustic bridge, a rustic summer-house, rock-work ornamented with bright flowers, fountains, fine lawns, and grateful shade, tell much of the public good taste. In several places in the city, both in public and private grounds, we observed fountains built of a calcareous tufa found in the interior of the State, and which, being an incrustation on a basis of moss and grass, and of an agreeable buff color, by its fluent shapes gives a very graceful effect when built up in a craggy pile over which the limpid water trickles.

A prominent landmark as one approaches Cleveland from the lake is a very tall church-spire surmounted by a conspicuous gilt cross. In the evening our attention was directed to this cross, which still gleamed with light although the sun had disappeared—it was ablaze with gas-jets, lighted by electricity from below, and long after the city was lost in darkness and the distance as we steamed out of the harbor, our eyes were attracted to the fiery cross, which seemed to float in the darkness with a peculiarly magical effect.

When we awoke next morning we were far up the Detroit River, which connects the upper with the lower lakes. It is a majestic river, of course, on account of its vast volume, but its low and perfectly monotonous, prairie-like shores soon weary the eye. Several elegant country seats afford some relief as we approach Detroit, twenty miles from Lake Erie.

DETROIT.

Here we spent a whole day. The city stands on an unbroken plain, descending gradually to the water's edge. From the tower of its fine City Hall a view is obtained which renders a map unnecessary. Some of the avenues are very pleasant, but in general its streets and buildings present nothing specially interesting or noteworthy. Its chief interests are divided between manufactures and commerce, and for the latter its railroad connections afford important facilities. Opposite Detroit, on the Canada side, is Windsor, the terminus of the Great Western Railway, where your eye is sure to be arrested by three ferry-boats of enormous size and strength, into any of which half a train of cars may be received and carried bodily in a few minutes to the opposite side of the river, and set upon another railroad without even uncoupling. Two rival lines of passenger ferry-boats are constantly flying like shuttles back and forth between the two cities. As the river is bridged with ice in Winter, these boats are built only for Summer use, open, and with upper decks. The rivalry has led to the abundant use of bunting; and each boat is furnished with a band of music, so that a gayer scene is not often witnessed. Sunday is the gayest day of the whole week. On that day tickets are sold for ten cents, entitling the holder to remain on the boat all the afternoon, so that he has an indefinite number of passages across the river, and an open-air concert to boot. Detroit patronizes this enterprise most liberally.

One of the objects of special interest is the smelting works of the Detroit and Lake Superior Copper Company. The magnitude of this establishment may be inferred from the fact that over thirty tons of ingots of pure copper are turned out here every day, and that the smelted and unsmelted copper which we saw lying on the dock was worth more than a million dollars. Of the interesting process of copper smelting as practiced here I shall have occasion to speak in another letter. The very intelligent Superintendent, J. R. Grout, Esq., afforded me every facility for examining each stage of the process, besides giving me much valuable information concerning the copper mines of Lake Superior.

It is difficult to realize the fact that Detroit really dates its settlement from 1701, and still more difficult to believe that its inhabitants then were French, and that twice since has it paid its homage to Great Britain and twice to the United States. Judging from appearances few descendants of its first settlers are to be found among its hundred thousand inhabitants of to-day, and few traces of French civilization now exist in the social or civil institutions of this fair City of the Strait. On leaving Detroit we soon passed Belle Island on the left, a low wooded island, affording a place of considerable resort. Just beyond lies Isle la Pêche, which is noted as the haunt of the celebrated Indian Chief Pontiac, the head of the famous conspiracy. Seven miles above Detroit we reach the head of the river, which is twenty-seven miles in length.

LAKE AND RIVER ST. CLAIR.

Lake St. Clair is thirty miles long and about twenty-five broad. It contains several islands, the largest, Walpole Island, being inhabited chiefly by Indians. These islands as well as the shores are low and marshy, contrasting strongly with the clear-cut shores of Lake Erie. Indeed the northern part of the lake is known as the St. Clair Flats, which render navigation very difficult, it being possible for vessels to pass through save by following a narrow and winding channel marked out by buoys and beacons. The United States Government has nearly completed a ship canal, about a mile and a half long, through the most difficult part of the flats. The long embankments, each bearing its line of thickly planted willow trees, at a distance resemble a floating garden. Passing beyond the Flats we enter the St. Clair River, about fifty miles in length. As we ascend, the banks of the river become higher, the country thickly settled and well cultivated, and the scenery beautiful. Making a short stop at Port Huron, with Sarnia opposite on the Canadian side, we pass out into the broad waters of Lake Huron.

LAKE HURON.

A cooler breath and a rougher sea hint to us a more northern latitude and a wider expanse of water than we have hitherto traversed. In fact it was a little choppy, and a few delicate faces began to look a little wan and pale. Still, we had cause rather to praise than to complain, for on the whole our day on Lake Huron was a pleasant one. The sun shone brightly, while by the help of an over-coat and the lee side of the smoke-stack the hurricane deck was rendered quite a comfortable place. The Canadian shore soon swept away eastward and out of sight for good, while our steamer took her course parallel to the Michigan shore, [illegible] unbroken line of forest lowland. At long intervals the line is broken by a hamlet or by a single saw-mill, for these are the pineries of Michigan. It was over these forests that the conflagration of 1871 swept with such destructive and uncontrollable fury that nothing less than Lake Huron could stop it. And it was into these waters that the fugitive inhabitants plunged to escape death from the flames. For leagues the forests still stand stripped of their leafy glory, gray and withered mourners for the ruin they have witnessed. Our resources of transient interest, which is what a traveler seeks, were, therefore, narrowed down to sea, and sky, and passing ships, which constitute about the aggregate of what Lake Huron has to promise throughout its two hundred and fifty miles of length, for it has neither islands nor romantic shores.

About seventy-five miles from its southern extremity Lake Huron stretches a long and broad arm far down south-westward, into the Lower Peninsula. This is Saginaw Bay, which thus penetrates the vast lumber region of this part of Michigan. At the end of this arm is Bay City, while East Saginaw and Saginaw City are near by. These are names familiar to all dealers in lumber. At East Saginaw are important salt manufactories, while coal of good quality is also found in the vicinity.

Saginaw Bay is in direct range with a broad opening between Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, thus making a water line of nearly three hundred miles in a north-east and south-west direction. The play of the winds along this line is sometimes the terror of sailors. While we were passing Saginaw Bay we were for some time quite out of sight of land.

SOLAR DISSOLVING VIEWS.

Soon after passing beyond the bay the approach of a cloudless sunset brought everybody on deck. In the west a mere line of wooded shore intervened between sky and water, and as the great flaming orb of the sun approached it, with effulgence so softened that the eye could gaze steadily upon it without pain, it passed through a series of transformations so grotesque and surprising that we could scarcely believe our eyes. The instant the lower edge of the disk touched the horizon, it assumed the shape of a great golden arch-way, taller and narrower than the sun's diameter had appeared a moment before. In another instant the base was narrowed and the walls diverged, while the height diminished, producing the form of the keystone of an arch. Next, the base spread out along the horizon, the height again diminished, and the keystone was transformed into a low-crowned hat with a turned-up rim. Then the rim swelled, while the crown dwindled, and we had a tufted turban. This began to sink rapidly, the lower part disappeared, while the tuft separated itself and gleamed a moment in the darkening sky like an elongated star. The surprisingly long time occupied by these metamorphoses was, no doubt due to the exceptionally high refractive condition of the lower strata of the atmosphere. Simultaneously with this curious spectacle in the western sky, a less interesting though curious phenomenon was taking place in the east. For some time preceding sunset the eastern heavens had presented a series of beautiful colors in prismatic order, the red resting on the horizon and the blue shading off by insensible gradations into the sky. Just at the moment of sunset these colors presented a curiously confused appearance, yet shortly afterward the prominent tints again glowed with their former purity of color, but in the reversed order, the blue now blending with the blue of the water, and the red fading away into the sky. The sky, so cloudless until now, suddenly curdled into a gauzy lace-work of cloud of the most delicate pink imaginable. As the twilight faded the meshes of our cloud canopy gradually closed, the rose tints faded into a leaden hue, and the curtain of darkness descended gently and dreamily on a scene which, when passed, seemed more like a dream than a reality.

ST. MARY'S RIVER.

Thunder Bay, on the Michigan shore, was passed during the night, and when the next morning dawned, cool and bright, we were already steaming up St. Mary's River, which connects Lake Huron with Lake Superior. Delightful was the transition from the ocean-like expanse of Huron, and from the dull uniformity of its low wooded shore when it was in sight, to a broad and winding river, full of islands, some rocky, others reedy, with shores of ever-varying outline, covered with a rich mantle of trees and shrubs, with here and there the white-trunked birch gleaming out from among the dark-clustered evergreens, suggesting at the same a higher latitude and bark canoes. For the first time in our voyage we began to see some of the foundation-stones peering up in barren grandeur among the hills, not in sharp and jagged shapes, but in graceful curving outlines, in which the eye discerns the sculpture of the vast ice-mantle which has left its signature of undeciphered date written upon all the rocks of the north. Far away to the northward amid the blue haze, so cool and breezy, we see in outline, only a shade bluer, the forms of the Huron Mountains at the eastern end of Lake Superior, of which Gros Cap, which we shall see this afternoon, is one.

St. Mary's River is about sixty miles in length, expanding occasionally into beautiful lakes and containing a multitude of islands. At its entrance into Lake Huron, Point de Tour is on the left and Drummond Island, a large body of land belonging to Michigan, on the right as you ascend. On passing the island the river broadens eastward into an exquisitely beautiful bay—Potaguannissing—filled with islands, mostly belonging to the United States. St. Joseph's Island, belonging to Canada, is next passed, on the southern extremity of which we saw the ruins of an old British fort. Further on the river expands to a width of four miles, forming what is called Mud Lake, a navigator's name, indicating, as Capt. Wilkins told me, the nature of the bottom. Its appearance is by no means indicated by its name. Passing a number of smaller islands, we shoot through the Nebish Rapids, and enter Lake George, a body of water nine or ten miles in length, and in beauty worthy of its New-York name-sake. Near its upper end is Church's Landing, famous throughout all the region for its raspberry jam, which is made here from berries gathered in the neighborhood by the Indians. Large quantities are sent to the Eastern markets. The river soon widens again into Little Lake George, on the north shore of which stands Garden River Settlement, an Indian village, containing a missionary church, and, perhaps, a score of dwellings, built after the American frontier style. This community, if the idea is applicable to this unique race, evidently has much greater confidence in the net and the trap as a means of subsistence than in the soil.

THE FIRST CHIPPEWA WIGWAM.

Early this morning a thin column of smoke, rising from a clump of evergreens on the shore of the lower St. Mary's, attracted our attention, and we soon discovered that it proceeded from a genuine Chippewa wigwam—the first Indian habitation of the regulation pattern which we had seen. It is not the conical structure of the pictures, formed about a cluster of straight poles, but it is of a hemispherical shape, and scarcely high enough for a man to stand erect in the centre. The lower portion is formed of a matting made from the flags of the marshes, quite like our floor matting, while the upper part is covered with large sheets of birch bark, held in place by a net-work of slender poles bent over the top. Outside is the kitchen, consisting of three sticks, planted so as to form a triangle, their tops tied together, from which hangs a stick with a hook at its lower end supporting an iron kettle, in which all the cooking, ordinary and extraordinary, is performed. The ladies of the house, true to their traditional independence, of both Biddy and Pat, were busily gathering fuel, lighting the fire, and dressing their fish, unembarrassed by the broadside of marine glasses directed upon them as the Winslow swept by, thus bringing these two types of life so near together and so strongly into contrast. Near to the wigwam, drawn half way up the shore, was moored the canoe, made of genuine birch bark, a fine model indeed, but the boatman was still enjoying his morning nap in the wigwam, or waiting, perchance, to be summoned to breakfast, before beginning his day's work or sport, as we may choose to consider it, of pursuing the duck or the white-fish and trout.

On our voyage up the river we saw many such habitations from the deck of the steamer, but as I learn that we shall have an opportunity of a more intimate acquaintance with our aboriginal brethren at the Sault, I may have something further to say of them in my next communication.

DEATH OF TWO AGED PERSONS.

Mrs. Mary W. Bliss, an inmate of the Hospital for Incurables, on Blackwell's Island, died in that institution yesterday morning, at the advanced age of one hundred and six years. She was a German by birth, and was admitted to the hospital on March 3, 1872. She seemed to be quite friendless from the fact that she was never visited by any persons claiming to be relatives. [illegible]

OPEN-AIR WORSHIP.

THE METHODIST CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF.

LONG SERMONS VS. SHORT SERMONS—REV. DR. DEEMS ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF JESUS CHRIST—A SMALL EXPLOSION—THE WEATHER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SEA CLIFF, LONG ISLAND, Friday, July 30, 1874.

Two ministers were walking together one Sunday morning to a country church several miles off, where one of them was to preach and the other was to listen. Their conversation turned on the length of sermons. The listening brother asked the preaching one how long he meant to preach.

"I shall speak an hour and a quarter, at least," said Brother Preach.

"An hour and a quarter!" responded Brother Listen; "Why, I never preach more than half an hour!"

"Don't preach more than half an hour!" said Brother Preach; "why, it takes me half an hour to get ready to begin!"

"Well, then," said Brother Listen, "we'll have about that long till we get to church. You had better begin now, and save the time of the congregation."

Whether or not Brother Preach followed Brother Listen's advice, how shall we ever know? For history fails to record. But there is a moral in this brief tale for the men who preach tediously long sermons, the first half hour or hour of which is spent in getting up steam, and is, to a great extent, lost on the congregation. During the week which has elapsed since the opening of this camp meeting, we have had a surfeit of these long sermons. In some instances they have been interesting throughout; in others, the first half has put the hearers into a state of semi-somnific quietude, and the second half has waked them up. But others have left the congregation in a state of expectation as to what was coming, a state which lapsed into one of disappointment at finding a lack of the "coming eloquence" that had been so anxiously looked for. But the week's preaching has developed in some of those who are new hands at attending camp meeting, a wondrous deal of patience and perseverance.

Our "big guns" from a distance are now gone. They have left pleasant memories behind them, for they are all genial men, and of warm hearts. The only objection that anybody had to them was that they preached such unconscionably long discourses.

Now we fall back on home talent, and the length of the sermons is curtailed a little. The eloquent and scholarly Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, New-York, yesterday preached a sermon on the "Life and Character of Jesus Christ," which was generally considered to be the most interesting and really profitable sermon we have yet had. It was a good deal shorter than the others, too, being only about an hour and a half. It was rich in its delineations of the character of Christ, and graphic in its descriptions of his sufferings. It was listened to with intense interest to the close. But at the close came a little incident not on the programme. Everybody who knows Rev. William Penn Corbitt knows what an impulsive genius he is, and how he suffers the thoughts that are in him to explode like cans of nitro-glycerine, violently, and when least expected. Brother Corbitt exploded on Brother Deems, accusing him, in presence of the departing congregation, of preaching both heterodoxy and trash. The sympathy of the bystanders was largely with Dr. Deems, for, though he had been touching on a doctrinal point or two, concerning which there may be some difference of opinion, nobody but Brother Corbitt thought he was either heretical or trashy. The explosion produced a subsequent buzz among the faithful, but a healing plaster was prescribed, and administered at the evening service by Brother Boole, in the shape of a mild apology, which seemed to put things to rights.

Up to yesterday we have had unclouded sunshine, with some little dust in the roads. Sprinkling carts had been provided, which were yesterday morning to begin their rounds with a baptism of repose for the flying clouds of dust. Their occupation proved to be gone for the present, however, when the daylight disclosed a dismal drizzle descending, sufficient to drown all desires for the doings of the sprinkling carts, and to induce everybody to stay in doors who was not called out by urgent business. The good women, guests at the hotel, had little else to do than guess whether the drizzle would descend all day, or whether it would hold up in time to hear Dr. Deems at the Tabernacle. It continued to descend all the morning. Storm-stayed sisters solemnly sang songs of salvation at the piano in the parlor. Little children flattened their noses against the parlor panes, anxiously peering out, and wondering when it was going to clear. Had this been a betting community, big bets would have been taken on the weather, mostly in favor of eventual clearing. When Tabernacle time came, the drizzle was as thick as ever. But it takes more than a thick drizzle to keep these folks from going to church. So off they trotted, a curious company of long, black water-proof cloaks, topped with umbrellas and resting on a foundation of overshoes. The procession trudged along in the sandy mud, looking like a funeral, all except the hearse. The only vehicle we have at Sea Cliff that looks like a hearse is the "Black Maria" that brings the passengers up from the steam-boat landing. It is painted blue, and is a reasonably cheerful vehicle when once you are seated on its feathery cushions.

Sea Cliff has a decided advantage over those camp-meeting places where a great tent is the only principal place of worship. At Round Lake, not many days ago, the tent blew down while a "distinguished brother" was preaching. If there is anything calculated to knock "secondly," "thirdly," and all those things, out of a man's head, it is to have a large and weighty tent-pole bruise him on the eye during his discourse. The immense congregation in the Sea Cliff Tabernacle have no such apprehensions. The building is light, but strongly framed. It does not let in the rain to wet the worshippers as did the Round Lake tent, and the most furious wind can but flap its awnings about and produce a little flutter in the congregation. Its appearance in the evening is both striking and cheerful. It stands on the highest part of Sea Cliff and sheds the light of its flaring gasoline jets on the sailing parties whose yachts dot the surface of the bay and Sound. Its congregation is brilliantly illuminated, the brightness shed from the lighting apparatus being typical of the better light shed from the pulpit on the souls of the saints and sinners who sit on the comfortable benches.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE WEATHER—INCREASING INTEREST OF THE SERMONS.

FRIDAY, July 31, 1874.

Yesterday the sun came out again in all his brightness, sending the thermometer up several degrees, and Sea Cliff was itself again. Many a good Methodist had been disappointed by the rain of Wednesday, and prevented from taking a trip to Sea Cliff. But this sunshiny day brought pilgrims to Sea Cliff on board the General Sedgwick to the number of nearly a thousand. The Sedgwick makes two trips a day, first bringing to New-York the business men from the Cliff, then returning with pilgrims at 9, bringing the pilgrims back about 3, and finishing the day by carrying her load of weary men of business back to Sea Cliff at 5 in the afternoon. Excursionists thus have time at Sea Cliff for the morning service in the Tabernacle and for dinner. They divide themselves for the latter exercise between the hotel and the clam-bake in the woods, not very far off. Of this clam-bake I forbear now to make further mention than that the other day three pilgrims of good appetite sat down to it, one of whom stowed away seventy-seven clams, another 116, while the third was not satiated till he had gorged himself with 125! Yet these men all left the place alive. The usual dose for an adult in good health is from two to three dozen clams. The clam man says that a large run of custom of pilgrims of this kind would ruin him.

The preaching yesterday was of decidedly increasing interest, as were also the meetings in the tents for prayer and the giving of experiences. In the morning the Rev. Mr. Abbott, of New-York, preached a powerful sermon on "The Prodigal Son," and in the evening the ponderous and majestic form of Bishop Peck was seen in the pulpit. The Bishop is one of those genial men whom all good people love. He is running over with good nature, and knows how to preach exactly such a sermon as will go to the hearts of his hearers. His sermon last night was plain, tender, persuasive, and eloquent.

After the sermon we had an "experience meeting" not on the regular programme. In the hotel some of the newspaper men and their wives and sweethearts gathered around a well-spread table, to the number of about fifty, and there demolished a splendid supper, set before us by our good host Clinton, who runs the hotel for the Trustees of the Sea Cliff Association. We had, as one of the older brethren expressed it, a "watch meeting," inasmuch as watch meetings generally keep up till midnight; for editors and reporters, when their tongues are let loose, take large liberty and enjoy much fun. The exercises at this experience meeting were not particularly solemn.

We retired in sufficiently good season to [illegible] mysterious and fantastic looking garments to keep out the wet, let the readers of THE TIMES leave me for the present, as patiently as possible awaiting my next from Sea Cliff.

POLICE MATTERS.

THE OFFICE OF MEDICAL DIRECTOR ABOLISHED—THE SEPARATION OF ASHES AND GARBAGE.

The Board of Police met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and remained in session until nearly 3 P. M. Considerable routine business was transacted, and the following proceedings of public interest had:

Commissioner Disbecker offered the following:

Whereas, There is no provision in law creating the office of Medical Director of the Police Department; therefore

Resolved, That the services of Dr. John Osborn as Medical Director be dispensed with from date, and that the services of Woodward H. Lyon as clerk to the Medical Director be also dispensed with from date.

The resolution was adopted. Dr. John Osborn was appointed in accordance with a plan for the reorganization of the surgical branch of the Police Department, adopted at the recommendation of Ex-Commissioner Charlick, about a year ago. A proposal to abolish the Board of Examining Surgeons, which consists now of Dr. Henry and Ensign, and of which Dr. Osborn was a member, was referred to the Committee on Surgeons. The duties of the board comprised the examination of applicants for appointment on the Police force. The committee was also instructed to take into consideration and report a programme for the reorganization of the Surgical Districts. The board acceded to a request from the Board of Health for a joint meeting of the boards on the subject of the separation of ashes and garbage, and a committee, consisting of Commissioners Disbecker and Voorhis, was appointed to confer with the Board of Health and make the necessary arrangements for the meeting. A communication was received from John Mayer, complaining that he was compelled to pay Daniel H. Dowling, the forman of the street-cleaners of the Seventh Ward, to secure his retention as a cartman. The complaint was referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning for investigation. The salary of John J. Z. O'Brien, the Deputy Inspector of Street cleaning, was fixed at $2,000 per annum from May 9, 1874, and the salary of J. B. Noe, map clerk, in the Street Cleaning Bureau was fixed at $1,200 per annum from May 16, 1874. The chief clerk of the Bureau of Street Cleaning was directed to keep a book containing an alphabetical list of all the employes of the Street-cleaning Department, which shall contain their names, ages, residences, date of appointment and dismissal, and the compensation received. John Maher and James A. Driscoll were appointed patrolmen. Patrolman Thomas Madden, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was dismissed, and the application of J. C. O'Shaughnessey for reappointment was denied. The board then adjourned until Tuesday next at 11 A. M. No steps were taken toward the appointment of an inspector to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Inspector Walling. At an informal meeting of the Commissioners previous to the regular meeting of the board the matter was fully discussed, but no agreement was arrived at. The prominent candidates are Capt. Caffrey, Second Precinct; Capt. Speight, Thirty-second Precinct; Capt. Petty, of the Fifth, and Capt. Mount, of the Seventeenth Precinct. Arrangements have been perfected to pay the force to-day for the month of July.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

A special meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held yesterday—all the members, consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Tax Commission, were present. The Mayor was called to the chair, after which the meetings of the previous sessions were read and laid over.

Controller Green announced that he had received a requisition for $300,000 from the Department of Public Works. He said that a requisition for a like sum had been made by the same department at the last meeting, and now another call was made, and it would be necessary to issue assessment bonds to raise the money. It seems to him that some of the claims for which money was to be provided were of an objectionable character.

Mr. Wheeler remarked that the board had authorized $300,000 worth of bonds to be issued for a like purpose on the 16th inst.

Controller Green said that the fact would account for the rapidity by which the City debt was being increased, only ten days ago they had authorized him to issue $300,000 worth of bonds, and now the same amount is to be raised.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to issue bonds in pursuance of the requisition was then adopted.

Controller Green presented a petition from the New-York Free Medical College for Women, soliciting aid to carry on their work. The petition recited that the officers of the institution had taken the building No. 31 St. Mark's place; that their liabilities amounted to $20,000 and that if aid was not forthcoming they might possibly have to abandon their noble work. The board will probably take action on the matter at the next meeting.

Mr. Wheeler called up the resolution which was introduced by the Mayor at the previous session, requesting the heads of departments and of bureaus to send to the Controller estimates of the amounts required by each during the year 1875, together with a statement of the salaries paid to all attachés. The resolution was adopted, after which the board adjourned.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments was to have met yesterday, but at the hour appointed there was no quorum. A number of lawyers were present, apparently for the purpose of submitting objections to various assessments.... The Department of Public Works intends to advertise for contracts to build a new roof on the Tompkin's Market Armory.... The contracts for paving, regulating, and grading streets, for which 700 proposals were received on Wednesday, will probably be awarded to-day.... The Mayor has signed the Municipal resolution permitting the officers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital to sub-let a portion of the City property they now hold on the corner of Fifty-first street and Lexington avenue.... Ex-Police Commissioner Gardner, Mr. Andrews, the Assistant Corporation Counsel, Controller Green, and Alderman Morris had interviews with the Mayor yesterday.... The Permit Bureau is doing a very large business, the reduced fees for exhibiting show-cases, suspending signs, &c., inducing many who have hitherto evaded the provisions of the ordinance to take out licenses at last.

THE VENEZUELAN EMIGRANTS.

The adjourned hearing in the case of Zander & McMahon, who are charged with making false representations to induce emigrants to go to Venezuela, took place yesterday before Mr. Beneville, Mayor Havemeyer's secretary. Mr. Neill, the agent of the Steam-ship Company, who furnished passages to the men, testified that he did not authorize the defendants to state that the laborers they had sent on would receive $1 65 a day and a monthly allowance of $10 in gold. He also testified that the emigrants were well treated on board the steamer. The case was then closed, and the evidence was submitted to the Mayor for his decision. The object of the complaint was to have the license of Zander & McMahon, to keep an intelligence office, revoked.

SHERIFF CONNER'S BILLS.

The reductions made in Sheriff Conner's bills, as already reported, were the principal topic of discussion among his attachés yesterday. Mr. Conner is now preparing a statement defending the charges and items embodied in his claim, and one of his friends says that he has personally expended, in at least one instance, a larger amount than has been allowed by the County Auditor. The latter, however, has given the whole subject the most careful examination, and he avers that he has allowed a fair compensation for all the services performed by the Sheriff and his subordinates. Mr. Conner's bill, $175, for removing prisoners to and from the courts to the Tombs, &c., seems to be regarded as specially objectionable on the ground that the County Auditor has been informed that the service could be performed at thirty cents for each prisoner.

DESPERATE ATTACK ON A ROUNDSMAN.

William Dunstan is the proprietor of one of those liquor saloons, at No. 123 Bleecker street, where thieves and rowdies delight to congregate. Roundsman Keely, of the Eighth Precinct, had a warrant out for the arrest of a pickpocket, and entered Dunstan's place on Thursday night to look for him. Some words ensued between the parties, which ended by Dunstan knocking down the roundsman and then dancing on him. In the scuffle which took place Keely's upper lip was bitten through. Several officers came to the assistance of Keely, and arrested Dunstan. He was held for trial by Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.

Martin Lowenstein, Wm. Balavert, and John I. Sacks, three youths, were held in $500 bail each by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with breaking into the vacant house No. 20 East Tenth street. They removed all the fixings, lead pipe, and in fact everything of value around the premises, and were caught by Officer Flannelly as they were leaving with their spoils.

FIRE-ESCAPE BURGLARS.

Peter Walsh lies in the tenement-house No. 616 East Thirteenth street, and Felix Toole resides in a similar house at No. 622 East Thirteenth street. On Thursday night Walsh was found in the apartments of Toole with a lot of clothing and other property bundled up ready for removal. Before he could make his escape he was captured by Officer Mayer. It appears that he got on the roof of No. 616 and then passed along to the fire-escape of No. 622. He descended the fire-escape and entered the window. [illegible]

THE EGG TRADE.

INSPECTIONS TO DETERMINE THE QUALITY OF EGGS.

IMPORTANT RULES AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE—PROTECTION FOR BOTH THE SELLER AND BUYER.

Honest farmers and others in the interior of this State, and in the Middle, Western, and Southern States, and Canada, have had frequent occasion to complain because they are called upon to make large deductions in their settlements with commission merchants here, to whom stock has been shipped, for broken and bad eggs found in barrels and other packages. It is customary when eggs are sold to allow for all eggs which are not proved to be sound on inspection. Dealers buying eggs at present by the barrel, for example, do not examine them at once, but wait until the stock is carried to their places of business. An examination is then made by the buyer, and the seller is afterward called upon to make the deduction required for poor stock. Dishonest buyers have turned this custom to their pecuniary advantage, and often make returns of more bad eggs than they have really found in the packages delivered to them, and obtain larger deductions in their settlements than they are entitled to. The honest egg-dealers of this City, who are in the majority, have been much exercised to find a remedy for the evil, with which the trade has been so long afflicted, and which has unjustly brought upon them many times the suspicion of the country producers. A number of meetings have been held by egg-dealers during the last two months to devise some plan for the protection of honest dealers from loss by the incompetent or dishonest packing of eggs in the country and from dishonest claims from buyers in the City. The Butter and Cheese Exchange, after consultation with many egg dealers not members of the Exchange, has agreed upon a plan for egg inspection and submits it for the general support of the trade. The plan as officially published is as follows:

The Butter and Cheese Exchange herewith presents to the egg trade the rules and regulations instituted by the Egg Inspection Committee, and adopted by the Exchange for present use in carrying out the details of an egg inspection. The committee have power to modify or change these rules as experience and the needs of the service may require. The rates established for inspection (chargeable to owners) are higher than was at first expected, but careful investigation convinced the committee that at the commencement, while the amount of inspection will be uncertain, and the labor of practical organization comparatively great, a thoroughly competent and trustworthy force could not be expected to undertake the service for less; probably the inspectors will not often be called upon to repack, so that seventy-five cents is as much as they will get, except very rarely, for inspecting a barrel. It will be noticed that the rules provide for inspection by sample, when so agreed between seller and buyer, and that the charges are confined to the packages actually overhauled and inspected. The committee look for support from all desirous of placing this peculiar trade upon an equitable and business-like footing, and especially from consignors.

Rule 1.—The aim of the egg inspection shall be a competent and strictly impartial determination of the quantity of sound eggs at the time of sale, for the protection of honest dealers from the competition of dishonest ones, as well as from loss from the incompetent or dishonest packing of eggs in the country; and on the other hand, to protect shippers and owners from loss through delays and from dishonest claims, and to relieve consignors of eggs from an old but anomalous custom of trade, which forces them into a position of constant doubt and distrust.

Rule 2.—The Executive Committee shall appoint annually seven members of the Butter and Cheese Exchange from among the representatives of the egg trade, who shall constitute and be known as "The Egg Inspection Committee of the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New-York," who shall act as referees in all cases of complaint against inspectors, or the inspection of any lot of eggs; and shall have control of all matters pertaining to the inspection of eggs, and the carrying out of the objects and regulations hereinafter prescribed.

Rule 3.—The *personnel* of the egg inspection service shall consist of an Inspector in Chief, appointed by the Egg Inspection Committee, and of as many Deputy Inspectors, nominated by the Chief and confirmed by the committee, as the needs of the service may indicate.

Rule 4.—The Chief and Deputies shall be appointed for one year, but the Chief may be removed at any time by the committee, five of the members assenting thereto, provided he shall have been notified of such impending action, and afforded opportunity for explanation or defence. The deputies may be removed or suspended at any time by the Chief, but may appeal to the committee, whose decision shall be final.

Rule 5.—The Inspector in Chief shall be the custodian of the stencil-plates, brands, implements, blanks and books of record furnished by the Exchange, and shall deliver to the deputies such as they require, keeping a record of such deliveries, and requiring the deputies to return or account for the same at his discretion. He is to carefully superintend the work of the deputies, so as to secure the greatest uniformity possible; to receive orders from the trade, and to assign them to the deputies with all practicable promptness; to receive from the deputies returns of eggs inspected, make copies thereof for preservation, and promptly send to the person ordering said inspection a certificate stating the number of barrels in the lot, the designating mark thereof, and, if inspected by sample, the number of barrels in the sample. Also whether said sample was drawn by himself, by seller, or by buyer, or by both conjointly. Also the original marked count of each barrel inspected; the actual count, the cracked, the bad, and the sound. A copy of this certificate, marked "duplicate," shall accompany the original, and to this duplicate shall be added, for the information and benefit of shippers, the additional facts as to the condition of the eggs noted by the deputy in his returns. And these certificates shall bear his signature, and the name of the deputy by whom the inspection was made. He shall make quarterly reports to the committee, setting forth the number of packages inspected, with such other facts, suggestions, or recommendations as he may deem of interest or promotive of success. Upon ceasing to hold office, he shall promptly turn over to the Egg Inspection Committee the official books, implements, &c., intrusted to his official care.

Rule 6.—Deputy Inspectors are to receive orders from the Chief for the Inspection of Eggs, or may, when the direction of the Chief does not conflict, take orders direct from the trade, but in every instance the return of each lot inspected must be made to the Chief, and the inspection certificates be issued by him. Deputies must carefully follow the instructions of the Chief, so that uniformity may prevail in their work. When called upon to select samples from lots for inspection, they shall exercise their best judgment and care to make such selections as will fairly represent the lot. The Deputy's return to the Chief must state the number of barrels in the lot, the designating mark thereof, if inspected by sample, the number of packages in the sample, also whether said sample was drawn by himself, by seller, or by buyer, or by both conjointly; the original marked count of each package, the actual count, the cracked, the bad, and the sound; whether the sound eggs are fresh, middling fresh, or stale. Also the kind of packing used, and its condition. Note must also be made of any defect in the package or the manner of packing, so that the shipper may thereafter profit by the Inspector's reports. No Deputy shall in any case buy or have any interest, directly or indirectly, in the cracked or rejected eggs from lots by him inspected.

Rule 7.—The charge for inspection shall be seventy-five cents per barrel for taking out and inspecting, and twenty-five cents per barrel extra for repacking, which shall be collected by the Chief, and of which he shall retain twenty-five cents per barrel as his compensation, paying the balance in each case to the Deputy Inspector making the inspection.

Rule 8.—Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, the Inspector in Chief shall be required to subscribe to the following oath, to wit:

"Having been appointed by the Egg Inspection Committee of the Butter and Cheese Exchange Inspector in Chief of Eggs, and having carefully considered the prescribed duties, I do solemnly swear that I will perform them impartially and to the best of my ability; that I will carefully consider the integrity and capacity of the persons recommended by me as deputies, to the end that none but honest and capable men be appointed; that I will carefully watch and supervise their work, and will deal promptly with any malfeasance or remissness on their part. And I further solemnly swear that I will in no way, either directly or indirectly, derive any pecuniary advantage or profit from the inspection of eggs, or from my position as Chief, beyond the compensation prescribed by the Egg Inspection Committee."

The Deputy Inspectors shall subscribe to the following oath, to wit:

"Having been appointed by the Egg Inspection Committee of the Butter and Cheese Exchange a Deputy Inspector of Eggs, and having carefully considered the prescribed duties, I solemnly swear that I will perform said duties faithfully, impartially, and to the best of my ability, and that I will, in no case, either directly or indirectly, by purchase of cracked or rejected eggs from lots inspected by me, or in any other way, accept or derive any profit or pecuniary advantage from the performance of the duties of this office beyond the compensation prescribed by the Egg Inspection Committee."

THE POTATO MARKET.

In New-Orleans, says the Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser and Republican*, from some unaccountable commercial mismanagement, there is a great dearth of Irish potatoes at present, and this, too, at a time while the remains of the old crop are a drug in Maine and other Northern States, and the new crop from Virginia is supplying the West with abundance. Potatoes are quoted at $11 to $12 per barrel in New-Orleans, while retailers sell them at three cents each. The difficulty is, that market is [illegible]

GERMANY.

A NEW BOOK.

PROF. ZELLER'S BIOGRAPHY OF THE SKEPTIC, STRAUSS—THE ROYAL OPERA AND THEATRE AT BERLIN—THE CATHOLICS.

Correspondence London News.

BERLIN, Monday, July 13, 1874.

A book which promises to create nearly as great a sensation as *The Old and the New Faith* is Prof. Zeller's biography of Strauss. It is not so much a critical history of the great skeptic, such a one as may and will be written a decade later, as a brief and eloquent tribute of love from one who was a pupil of Strauss without sharing all his opinions, and who, like Strauss, has felt the sharp sting of public intolerance among his countrymen. Prof. Zeller is a philosopher who has the magic art of making profound speculation fresh and clear in the German language. A native of Wurtemberg, I believe, like Strauss, and like him a graduate of Tübingen, he has known—now floating with, now breasting—all the currents of thought and all the political movements of the past half century; and he writes with equal sympathy for and acquaintance with the man and the age that he undertakes to describe. His book is, therefore, an exquisite monograph. Within the limits of 100 pages he manages to present a graphic picture of Strauss the man, Strauss the thinker; and both the man and the thinker as affected by the circumstances of the times. At the same time he hurries over, or does not even allude to, certain obvious defects in his hero. He has no word of reprobation for the almost brutal manner in which Strauss attacked Schleiermacher and others, nor for the flippant tone in which he often alludes to cherished Christian doctrines. But he gives a touching account of the pain which Strauss felt at the reception of his last work. From a commercial point of view it was highly successful. Five editions were exhausted in nearly as many weeks, and before his death it had reached, I think, its ninth. Hostile criticism, too, from recognized opponents, Strauss knew how to await with patience and receive with calmness. But "*Der alte und der neue Glaube*" was the object of such treatment as even the *Life of Christ* never received; and, what was still worse, was attacked most sharply by many whom the author had regarded as his friends. The attacks, too, were not confined to the work itself. They extended to the author, and were often of the most violent, intolerant, and shameful character, so that, as Prof. Zeller says, the "old warrior" was deeply wounded, and was for some time unable to reply. The biography adds but little to our knowledge of the domestic life of Strauss. It was not mentioned, however, at the time of his death, and is not, I think, generally known, that he married an actress, as it would seem a bright, versatile, worldly woman, with whom he naturally soon ceased to have any sympathy. After living three years together they separated by mutual consent without the formality of a divorce.

The Berliners are not quite satisfied with the management of the Royal Opera and Theatre. The Intendant of the Royal Theatres in Prussia is appointed by the Crown, and wields a power almost despotic. Since the war of 1866, up to which time only the two theatres of Berlin were included in his jurisdiction, one theatre each at Wiesbaden, Cassel, and Hanover, has been added, an arrangement which of course gives him command of more talent, and unusual advantages in other respects. The French war elevated Berlin to the rank of an imperial city, and, as it would seem, to that of leader of the German stage. Yet the people complain that the Court theatres here are inferior not only to those of Vienna, but even to those of Munich, Leipzig, and Hamburg. Recently these complaints received a fresh impetus. The permanent company of the Court Theatre of Saxe-Meiningen accepted an engagement here at the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Städtisches Theatre, a private house, and made a remarkable sensation. The Duke of Saxe-Meiningen is a generous and intelligent patron of the drama. He has a Summer residence on the Lake of Como, and is well acquainted with Italy; and, with a view to the better presentation of certain Shakespearean plays, has caused careful studies and judicious sketches to be made of such Italian scenes as were involved in "Julius Cæsar," "Merchant of Venice," &c. The production of these works by his players, with their own scenery and mountings, filled Berlin people with surprise and envy. The troupe was not so remarkable for the power of individual actors as for the harmony and success of the representation as an artistic whole. Odious comparisons were, of course, made with the Berlin stage, many of them little flattering to Herr Von Hülsen, the General Intendant. It was reported that the Crown Prince had instructed this gentleman to make known to the "Meiningers" his special satisfaction, and that the instruction, too, was conveyed in terms which implied a disparagement of Von Hülsen's own modest labors. This the implicated official hastened to deny, and, doubtless, with truth. I suppose any judgment on Von Hülsen's capacity which should not take into account the obstacles against which he has to struggle would be inadequate and unjust. His resources are small, his enemies many, and Berlin, in spite of its imperial pretensions, does not offer to artists so many attractions as some other cities in Germany. And it must be added that the latter fact grows more marked every day.

Certain indiscreet Polish Catholics at Beuthen have received a new revelation of the energy of the Government. Not long since an Old Catholic priest made his appearance at the little settlement of Lauhütte, with the announced intention of founding a church there, an intention which offended the resident believers. So they piously provoked disturbances, stoned the building in which the intruder held services, and finally mobbed him out of the place. The zeal of these worthy persons led to their arrest. The village priest, Stabix, was tried and convicted of slandering the Old Catholics, and of inciting the mob against them. He was sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment. The lay malefactors were afterward put on trial before a jury, and nine of them were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. It is a noteworthy fact that the Crown Attorney, as well as the jury, did not put the case on the ordinary level of breach of the peace, as the dignity and impartiality of justice sometimes seem to require, but treated it openly as a conspiracy, in which the actual transgressors, ignorant fellows most of them, were the victims of priestly intrigue and unscrupulousness. It appeared that the rioters had such stimulating war cries as "Down with the Lutherans!" and "We must strike the accursed Jews dead!"—cries which the Crown Attorney charged, and the court admitted, were given them by the priests. There were a good many arrests made, but judgment was passed only on nine, the worst offenders. Among these were two women, both widows.

DETAILS OF THE STRANDING OF THE WARRIOR QUEEN.

The San Francisco *Morning Call* says: "A *Call* reporter on Tuesday had an interview with Capt. Alexander Wilson, of the stranded steamer Warrior Queen, and is enabled to supplement the account of the disaster which appeared yesterday. The ship had a crew of twenty-seven, all told, and was in ballast from Otago, New-Zealand, consigned to Williams, Blanchard & Co. Nothing of any moment occurred on the voyage until Sunday last. During the afternoon the fog settled down thickly, and the lookout could only see a short distance ahead. At 6:30 in the evening the ship El Dorado was close beside the Warrior Queen. The two had been in company most of the afternoon. At that hour, also, the Sidney Dacres was sighted crossing the bows of the two ships a cable's length ahead. The Warrior Queen went astern of the Sidney Dacres to avoid a collision, and the El Dorado went across her bows. The lead was being heaved on board the Sidney, and twenty-five fathoms water was reported, but this was mistaken for sixty-five fathoms. Ten minutes after passing astern, the Warrior Queen went ashore. She took the ground very gently but firmly. A cable's length ahead a white line of breakers could be descried. An anchor was got out and an effort made to swing the ship around, but the utmost strain on the cable failed to produce any impression. As the vessel threatened to go to pieces, and the masts to be rolled out of her, so great was the force of the waves, the boats were lowered and equipped, and all the men got into them and lay off the ship all night. The Captain and mate and the Captain's son and a steward's assistant were the only persons who remained on board. When day broke the vessel's position afforded not the least hope that she could be got afloat, and it was resolved to abandon her. There were three and one-half feet of water in the hold, and the ship was well up on the shore. Her draught afloat was fourteen feet. Capt. Wilson was the last man to leave the ship. He gives his men the highest praise for their coolness and attention to orders. The location of the wreck is five and one-half miles north of Point Reyes. This is the first disaster which has befallen Capt. Wilson, although twenty-four of his thirty-six years at sea have been passed as Captain. Scarcely any clothing or other personal effects have been saved by the men, who, in the meantime, are accommodated with quarters, through the kindness of Capt. Auld, on board the City of York. Yesterday the wreck was disposed of on 'Change to Chas. Harley & Co. for $780. Two tugs went out to the scene of the disaster yesterday. The Oliver Walcott returned yesterday from a cruise, and reports the Warrior Queen lying upright on the beach, with her spars still in position, and her sails loosened. She does not appear to be much tossed about by the rollers."

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The General Association of Massachusetts have published a report showing the condition of the Congregational Church in that State. They have [illegible] churches, with 314 pastors, 110 acting pastors, and 106 "others" ministers, with 25,810 male members and [illegible] female members, or 82,749 members in all, of whom 15,[illegible] are reported absent. The members [illegible] by confession, and [illegible] The losses were, by death, [illegible] The Sabbath-schools report 92,646 persons on their rolls, with an average attendance of 60,036, or a gain of 2,150 over the figures of the previous annual report. The ministerial deaths of the year were 22, one-half being in service, and the average length of life was over sixty years, and of service in the pulpit over thirty. The benevolent contributions of the year had fallen off $42,000, as compared with the previous year.

ROBBERY ON RAILROAD CARS.

A LADY'S JEWELRY BOX STOLEN—THE ALLEGED THIEF ARRESTED.

A bold robbery, says the New-Haven *Daily Palladium*, was perpetrated on the train from Springfield, due here yesterday afternoon, at 1:45 o'clock, and fortunately the thief was apprehended upon the spot, and is now in the lock up in this city. Among the passengers on the train were Mrs. Nellie Chamberlain, her daughter Gertie, and a man of about twenty-five years of age, who afterward gave his name as John W. Myers, of New-York. Mrs. Chamberlain was on her way from the West to visit her father, Mr. Henry Smith, of East Haven. She and her daughter occupied a front seat in the next car to the last on the train. Upon the seat behind her she placed her traveling bag, which contained among other things a box of jewelry, which she valued at $28. The seat immediately behind this was occupied by Myers, who was reading a newspaper. Mrs. Chamberlain's attention was attracted to him by the strange manner in which he leaned forward with his elbows resting on the back of the seat in front of him, and arranged the newspaper so that it would hide the traveling bag from her view. She evidently suspected that something was wrong, because she told her daughter to bring the bag to her. Gertie started to do so and Myers went out upon the rear platform of the car with the newspaper in his hand. Mrs. Chamberlain became aware immediately afterward of the fact that he had broken open the bag and abstracted the jewelry-box. She at once notified a brakeman, who notified Conductor Conant. The conductor, remembering that City Marshal Pease, of Springfield, was aboard the train, sent for him. Pease found Myers upon the car platform, newspaper in hand, looking about very unconcernedly, and took him into the saloon to search him. He found nothing contraband upon him. Myers said he belonged in New-York, and had traveled with the Olympic Theatre troupe. He also said he was known in this city, and could find references, if the Marshal would allow him, within three minutes' walk of the depot. He entreated Pease not to "give him away." In this slang phrase the Marshal recognized evidence of Myers' social standing.

Upon the same train were United States Marshal Carll and City Attorney Blydenburgh. The latter, as soon as the train reached the depot, jumped off and informed Patrolman Thomas Kennedy of the theft, so that the accused might be properly taken care of. Myers took Pease to a street in the neighborhood of the depot and entered a German saloon in which a woman was tending bar. Here he asked for somebody, but that somebody was out. Pease inquired if he had other references, and Myers was obliged to confess that he had not. He was accordingly given in charge of Patrolman Kennedy and taken to the lock-up. A search of his clothes showed him to be the possessor of a handsome gold watch, chain, and seal, a meerschaum pipe, and a little over $7 in money. He will not be taken before the Police Court to-day. The theft was committed between Wallingford and Meriden, and it is the prevailing opinion that Myers, when he went out to the platform, threw the box and jewelry away. Marshal Pease thinks he had an accomplice in the next car, to whom he passed the articles, but Mrs. Chamberlain is positive she did not see the door of the other car open. Vice President Reed has instructed the employes of the road between North Haven and Meriden to search diligently for the lost jewelry.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Judge Lawrence.

The People vs. Templeton. In this case I desire the District Attorney to put in a brief.

Conklin vs. Harris. Memorandum.

Watkins vs. Gayton. Motion denied without costs. Memorandum.

Belden vs. Center. A resale will be ordered on the terms as stated in memorandum.

Ayliffe vs. McKenna. In the matter of the parade ground. Memorandums for counsel.

In the matter of John and George Gallagher. Motion denied. Memorandum.

Hovey vs. Rubber Tip Pencil Company. Motion granted.

Neale vs. Morrison. Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Judge Sedgwick.

Decle vs. Decle. Decree declaring marriage between the parties null and void.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Supreme Court, General Term, met to-day for the purpose of rendering decisions; present Presiding Judge Noah Davis, Judges John R. Brady and Charles Daniels. The following opinions were rendered:

John L. Prouty, respondent, vs. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company et al., appellant; order for leave to enter judgment and for reference under the judgment, and judgment entered pursuant to it reversed with costs, and order directed denying motion, without prejudice to renewal on further papers. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Joseph Williams, appellant, vs. James Irving, respondent; order of Special Term modified by striking out the provision directing that judgment be discharged, and inserting an order that reference be had, &c.; order to be settled by Presiding Judge Davis. Opinion by Davis.

Ann Maria Rapp, respondent, vs. William Williams, appellant; order reversed, with $10 costs; motion to continue injunction denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Chatham National Bank, respondent, vs. Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, appellant; order reversed, and order directed for removal of cause into the United States Circuit Court. Opinion by Daniels, Davis concurring. Opinion by Brady, dissenting.

The Buchanan Farm Oil Company, respondent, vs. George Woodward and Thomas Evans, appellants; order reversed, and motion granted with costs. Opinion by Davis.

Augustus Hemenway, appellant, vs. William S. Wilson, et al., Executors, respondents; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Charles W. Moore et al., respondents, vs. Benjamin T. Lunk et al., appellants; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Josiah Caldwell, appellant, vs. The Commercial Warehouse Company, respondent; order of court below reversed, and order directed continuing the injunction, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

James L. English et al., Executors, respondents, vs. Franklin Steele, appellant; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Joseph C. Woodruff et. al., respondents, vs. John Leonard, appellant; order reversed, and motion for judgment denied, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company, respondent, vs. Albert Cashfield, appellant; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Daniels.

Herman Bacherack et al., respondents, vs. Alfred E. Lagrave, et al., appellants; order reversed, and motion granted, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

James B. Adriance, respondent, vs. Alfred E. Lagrave, appellant; order reversed and motion granted, with costs.

Isadow Monelman, appellant, vs. Meyer Caen, respondent; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Justice.

The People, respondent, vs. Albert De Camp, appellant; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The Home Insurance Company vs. Wm. Watson et al.; judgment for defendants, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

John Woodruff vs. Anna E. Lockwood, impleaded; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Wm. McDonald, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Charles C. Bernam, respondent, vs. Josephine Sandford, appellant; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Ed. H. Ludlow et al., respondent, vs. Nathaniel Dole, appellant; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

First National Bank of New-York, respondent, vs. Theodore Morris et al., appellants; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Edward S. Clinch, respondent, vs. The South-side Railroad Company of Long Island; order reversed and motion denied with costs. Opinion by Davis.

Jno. G. C. Taddiken, respondent, vs. Mary A. Cantrell; order reversed with costs and motion granted. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Henry H. Butterworth, respondent, vs. Henry Volkening, appellant; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Louisa D. Wehle, respondent, vs. Jesse B. Spelman, appellant; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

James Devoe, respondent, vs. David R. Nutter, appellant; order reversed and order directed in accordance with the opinion; order to be settled by Presiding Judge Davis. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Wm. L. Boyd, ex rel., appellant, vs. John De La Montagnie, respondent; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

James L. Hanway, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c.; order reversed and motion ordered, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Mills, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c.; order reversed and motion denied, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Stephen Dillon, plaintiff in error, vs. The People; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Gibbins S. Kelty et al., respondents, vs. Sarah A. Long, appellant; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The People, &c., vs. Thos. C. Chalmers et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Davis and Judges Brady and Daniels.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES.

Kelty vs. Long.—Plaintiff sued the defendant, a married woman, to recover the price of certain household furniture. The defense was that the goods were not for the benefit of defendant's separate estate, and that she was not, therefore, liable to pay therefor. It appeared in testimony that defendant went to plaintiff's store, stated that she had just purchased a house for a residence, and wished to purchase certain furniture to furnish it; that the goods were sold and charged to her individually, delivered to her, and used in the house specified by her. Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff, and from that defendant appealed. This court, on appeal, now confirms that judgment, holding that "the furniture was for the improvement of defendant's property; that it cannot be necessary that the debt should be for something afterward becoming a portion of the property itself to give it that character, but a debt incurred for whatever may be requisite to render the wife's property the subject of profitable use or convenient enjoyment must be sufficient for that purpose. For that gives her the substantial benefit and advantage of the property owned by her, which [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1400	Western Union..	73½	200	Rock Island.......	99¼
800	do.......s3.	73½	100	Union Pacific.....	28
300	do....u.r.c.	73½	50	do........	28¼
200	do.......s3.	73⅜	700	do........	28⅛
400	do.......b3.	73⅝	600	do.......s3.	28
200	do.......b3.	73½	1000	do........	28⅛
100	do.......s3.	73½	200	do........	28¼
300	do.......b3.	73⅝	900	do........	28⅜
200	do..........	73⅝	100	North-west. Pf....	57
300	do..........	73¾	100	North-western.c.	38⅝
200	do.......b3.	73⅝	500	do........	38⅝
100	N. Y. C. & Hud...	100¼	100	do........	38⅜
125	do..........	100⅛	100	do........	38½
100	do.......b3.	100¼	200	Tol. & Wabash.....	36¾
200	do..........	100¼	100	do........	36⅝
900	Lake Shore.......	72¾	100	do.......s3.	36½
400	do..........	72⅞	400	do........	36¾
15	do..........	72½	100	do.......s3.	36⅜
100	do.......s3.	72¾	100	do.......b3.	36½
100	do.......c.	72¾	100	do........	36½
600	do..........	72¾	200	do........	36⅝
800	do.......s3.	72⅝	100	St. Paul.......s3.	35¾
1300	do..........	72⅞	200	do........	35¾
400	do....u.r.c.	72¾	300	do........	35⅝
1100	do..........	72¾	100	do.......c.	35⅝
800	do.......s3.	72⅞	200	do.......b3.	35¾
100	Pacific Mail.....b3.	44⅝	200	C., C. & I. C...s3.	17
100	do.......c.	44⅝			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117⅛	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......small.	117
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118½	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......	118¼
10,000	U.S.5-20C., '64.	115¾	500	do...small.	117½
3,000	do.......12.	115¾	60,000	U. S. 5s, '81, Reg.......	112
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......	116⅛	10,000	U. S. 6s, C.12.	117¾
50,000	U.S.5s,10-40R.	112¾	50,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	118¼
9,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......	117½			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, old, ex Coup.......	53¾	100	Erie Railway.b. c.	32⅝
7,000	Virg. 6s, Con.	52	100	do.......s3.	33¼
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d.	100½	100	do.......	32¼
11,000	C. & N.W. C. C. Gold bds.......	78¾	300	C. & R. I...b. c. b3.	99½
1,000	N. Y. C. 1st. C	104¾	10	P. R. R. of Mis. b. c.	30½
5,000	N. Y. C. 1st. R.	104¾	200	C. & N. W......b. c.	38⅝
2,000	U. P. 7s, L. G't.	81¾	300	do.......	38¾
13,000	do.....b. c.	82	700	do.......	38⅝
6,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	85	200	do.......b3.	38⅝
6,000	do.......	85½	300	L. S. & M. So. b. c. b3.	73
3,000	Un. Pac. S. F..	70	1400	do.......	73
5,000	P. R. R. of Mo. 1st.	81	300	do.......s3.	73
4,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	90	700	do.......s3.	72⅞
2,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	81⅞	100	do.......	72⅞
4,000	O. & Miss. Con.	89	300	do.......s3.	72¾
12	Merchants' Bank.	121	200	do.......	72¾
6	Bank S. of N. Y....	112	200	do.......s3.	72⅞
600	West. Un..b. c. b3.	73¾	3200	do.......	72⅞
100	do.......	73⅞	200	do.......b3.	72⅞
600	do.......b3.	73⅞	600	Un. Pacific...b. c.	28⅜
100	do.......s3.	73¾	100	do.......c.	28¼
200	do.......	73⅞	200	do.......c.	28¼
500	do.....b30.	73⅞	200	do.......	28⅜
100	do.......	73¾	100	do.......s3.	28¼
300	do.......	73⅞	300	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	35⅞
300	do.....u.r.	73⅝	200	do.......c.	35¾
100	do.....b30.	73¾	200	do.......b3	35¾
200	do.......s3.	73¾	500	do.......	35⅞
800	do.......	73¾	10	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	55½
100	D. & H. Canal. b. c.	114¾	100	Tol. & Wab...b. c.	36⅝
10	Wells-F. Ex..b. c.	74	100	do.......	36½
100	Pac. Mail. b. c. b60.	44⅞	10	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	57¼
300	do.......	44⅞	200	B., H. & E. b. c. c.	1¼
200	do.......b3.	44⅞	100	do.......	1¼
35	American Ex. b. c.	61	200	D., L. & West....	107½
55	do.......	60¾	10	do.....b. c.	107½
10	U. S. Ex.......b. c.	68	100	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	25⅝
400	C., C. & I. C...b. c.	17	100	do.......	25½
100	do.......b3.	17	100	do.......	25¼
			300	N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	100⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

300	West. Union......	73⅝	100	North-western......	38½
100	do.......b3.	73⅝	200	do.......	38⅜
25	Amer. Express...	61	100	Tol. & Wab.......	36⅜
800	Lake Shore......	72¾	1500	do.......	36¼
100	do.......s3.	72⅝	100	do.......s3.	36¼
100	do.......	72⅝	100	do.......	36⅜
100	Union Pac....b3.	28¼	100	C., C. & I. C....	17
100	do.......	28¼	200	do.......	16⅞
300	do.......	28⅛	100	do.......	16¾
800	do.......	28	100	do.......	16½
200	do.......s3.	28⅛	100	do.......	16¼
100	St. Paul......s3.	35¾	100	do.......	16⅜
100	do.......	35⅝	300	do.......	16½
220	do.......	35½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$14,500	U. S. 6s, R., '81.......b. c.	117⅜	$40,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67.......	117¾
15,000	U. S. 5-20, R., '65.......b. c.	114½			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Erie 1st.......	103½	100	Pacific Mail..b. c.	44¾
5,000	Erie 3d...b. c.	97½	500	do.......	44⅝
8,000	Un. Pac. 1st...	84¼	300	do.......	44½
2,000	do.......	84½	200	do.......	44½
5,000	Pac. 7s L. G...	81⅞	300	do.......b3.	44⅝
3,000	U. P. 10s, I. b. c.	85	200	do.......s5.	44⅝
5,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	98	300	do.......	44⅝
2,000	Ohio & M. C. D.	89	200	do.......	44¾
2,000	Mil. & St. Paul 8s 1st, L. C. Div.	81	200	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	72⅝
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	89¾	100	do.......s3.	72½
200	Erie Railway. b. c.	32⅛	600	do.......	72⅝
100	do.......	32¼	200	Harlem.......b. c.	124½
100	West. Union. b. c.	73⅝	300	Un. Pac..b. c..s3.	28
100	do.......s3.	73½	1100	do.......	28
900	do.......	73½	200	do.......	28⅛
200	do.......b3.	73½	100	do.......s3.	28⅛
300	do.......	73⅜	200	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	36⅜
400	do.......	73½	100	do.......	36¼
100	N. Y. Cen. & Hud. River. b. c b3.	100¼	100	do.......	36⅛
100	do.......s3.	100	100	do.......s3.	36
100	do.......	100	400	do.......	36
400	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	56½	100	do.......s3.	36⅛
15	N. J. Cen....b. c.	106¼	100	Mor. & Ess...b. c.	94¾
100	do.......	106	300	C., C. & I. C...b. c.	16⅜
200	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	38¼	300	do.......	16¼
100	do.......	38⅜	300	do.......	16⅛
100	do.......b3.	38½	500	do.......	16
			600	do.......	15¾
			300	do.......	15⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6, new..	72	100	Union Pac.....s3.	28¼
1,000	Union Pac. In.	85	100	do.......	28⅛
4,000	Un. Pac. L. G.	82	100	Pittsburg.......	88¾
1,000	N. J. Cen. Con.	102¼	100	North-western....	38½
300	Consol. Coal....	44	100	do.......	38⅜
500	West. Union.....	73⅝	100	Rock Island......	99
100	do.......s3.	73⅝	200	St. Paul.......	35¾
600	do.......b3.	73⅝	1300	Tol. & Wab......	36⅛
300	Pacific Mail...s5.	44⅞	300	Ohio & Miss...b3.	25½
100	do.......	44⅝	200	C., C. & I. C......	15⅞
200	Lake Shore...b3.	72⅝	100	do.......	16

FRIDAY, July 31—P. M.

The feature of interest in financial circles, though the announcement was not made until this afternoon, is Secretary Bristow's call for $25,000,000 of 5-20 Bonds of the Government, to be withdrawn under the terms of the circular of July 2, inviting proposals for the Funded Loan of New Five ⅌ Cents. Of the whole amount called for $20,000,000 are coupons, and $5,000,000 registered. The placing of the Loan in the hands of the Syndicate, albeit there was some caviling at the time, was accepted with good intentions by all the leading banking and commercial interests, and it was universally expected that the Secretary would issue his call for 5-20s to the full amount of the "firm" bids accepted—$55,000,000—and it is generally believed that the course which Mr. Bristow has now adopted will largely counteract the good effect produced by the successful negotiation of the Loan. This $25,000,000 is to cover also the "firm" sales of over $10,000,000, made on account of home banking firms for domestic investment, so that there will be between $14,000,000 and $15,000,000 for the Syndicate to assume under the present ninety days' call. Up to the present time the Secretary has not vouchsafed any direct official information to the public on the subject of this Loan; even the names of the bidders and the actual awards have not yet been made known only through the efforts of the press among the various banks and bankers. Gold was quite lively under the conflicting influences of this information and of a rumor to the effect that the Secretary intends to sell $10,000,000 Gold in August for the purpose of lowering the premium, and thereby advancing bonds in London so as to aid the Syndicate in floating the New Fives. While the report was not credited in well-informed circles, it had, of course, its effect for the time. In connection with the withdrawal of £347,000 from the Bank of England on balance to-day, a rumor was current to the effect that a leading London banking firm which formerly marketed large amounts of American Government bonds, though not in the present syndicate, was withdrawing gold from the Bank of England and sending it to the Bank of France with a view to depressing the London money market, and thus embarrassing any contemplated large operations in Bonds. This report was not generally credited, however. On the Stock Exchange to-day there has been a generally quiet feeling, with limited sales and a narrow range of fluctuations. At the opening of the Board the active shares experienced an advance of ⅛@¼, and reacted in the same proportion at the close of the first call. At the second call a decline of ¼ to 1¼ ⅌ cent. took place, on the strength of rumors to the effect that two or three roads having dividends to pay to-morrow would be in default. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central was mentioned among them, and the shares dropped to 15¾ from 17 at the opening sales. Later in the afternoon it was reported that the interest would be paid, but the stock closed 1 ⅌ cent. off the earlier quotation. A Texas railroad was also placed in the catalogue of defaults on interest, and under the influence of these reports Wabash went off ¾, Lake Shore ¼, North-western ⅜, and New-York Central and Rock Island ¼. In the final dealings the market recovered ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent., and closed steady. On the other side of the scale Union Pacific showed considerable strength throughout the day, and advanced ⅜ [illegible] cific Mail were steady at 73⅝@73¾ and 44⅝@44⅞ respectively. Gold opened at 109¼, and closed at 109⅜, the highest rate of the day being 109½ and the lowest 109⅛. The rates paid for carrying were ½@1 ⅌ cent., and "flat" for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $409,000 for interest, $2,000 in redemption of bonds, and received $342,000 for customs. The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered clearings to the amount of $28,423,000; gold balances, $961,239; currency balances, $1,065,019. The Clearing-house statement is as follows: Currency exchanges, $51,013,573; currency balances, $4,110,909; gold exchanges, $7,253,269; gold balances, $1,524,116. Money continues easy at 2@3 ⅌ cent. for call loans. Foreign exchange was dull at $4 86¾@$4 87¼ for good to prime bankers' sterling long bills, and $4 89½@$4 90 for short sight. The specie engagements for to-morrow's European steamers amount to $250,000 gold coin, so far as reported. Government bonds have been generally firm, with more activity in the dealings. The '62 issues were somewhat lower in anticipation of the Secretary's order calling in a large amount of these bonds. Prices were good in Railway Mortgages on a small business. Union Pacific Incomes advanced to 85½, and the New Sinking Funds to 70, Land Grants remaining firm at 81¾@82. The conversion of Incomes into Sinking Funds continues both here and in Boston, and to-morrow the interest due Sept. 1 on coupons of these bonds will be paid without rebate where exchanges are made. New-York Central, first, sold at 104¾; Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold Bonds at 78¾; Michigan Central 7s at 98; Erie, first, at 103½, and third at 97½. State Securities were dull and uninteresting. Bank Shares were quiet but strong, Merchants' selling at 121, and State of New-York at 112. The dry goods imports for the week amounted to $3,304,505, and the amount marketed, $2,729,169. For the corresponding week of 1873 the imports of this class aggregated $2,309,919, and of 1872, $3,159,406.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with the final prices obtained on Thursday:

Closing Quotations—JULY 31.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. New 5s, Coup., '81	113⅜	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., '62	111½	111½
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., '67	117½	117¾
American Gold	109¼	109⅜
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 87@$4 87¼	$4 86¾@$4 87¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	100¼	100
Chicago and Rock Island	99½	99
Pacific Mail	44¾	44⅝
St. Paul Common	35⅞	35¾
St. Paul Preferred	55	55¼
Western Union	73⅝	73⅝
Union Pacific	27⅞	28⅛
Lake Shore	72¾	72⅝
Toledo and Wabash	36½	36⅛
North-western Common	38⅝	38½
North-western Preferred	56½	56½
Delaware and Lackawanna	107½	107½
New-Jersey Central	106⅛	106
Panama	112	111½
Erie	32⅜	32¼
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾	25½
C., C. & Indiana Central	17	16
Harlem	124	124½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the total number of Shares sold were as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	100¼	100⅛	500
Erie	32⅜	32	800
Lake Shore	73	72½	12,200
North-western	38¾	38¼	2,600
North-western Preferred	57	56½	800
Rock Island	99½	99	800
Pacific Mail	44⅞	44½	3,100
St. Paul	35⅞	35½	3,400
Ohios	25⅝	25¼	600
Western Union	73⅞	73½	10,600
Wabash	36¾	36	5,000
Union Pacific	28⅜	28	6,400
C. C. & I. C	17	15¾	4,600
Del., Lack. & Western	107½	107½	200
Harlem	124½	124½	200
B., H. & Erie R.	1¼	1¼	300
Morris & Essex	94¾	94¾	100
Total			52,200

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117½	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	117⅛	117⅜
6s, 1881, Coupons	118⅜	118⅝
5-20, 1862, Registered	111½	112½
5-20, 1862, Coupons	111½	112½
5-20, 1864, Registered	114	114¼
5-20, 1864, Coupons	115¾	116
5-20, 1865, Registered	114½	114¾
5-20, 1865, Coupons	116¾	117
5-20, 1865, new, Registered	115¼	115½
5-20, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅛	116⅜
5-20, 1867, Registered	115⅛	115¾
5-20, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
5-20, 1868, Registered	116	116½
5-20, 1868, Coupons	117¾	118¼
10-40, Registered	112½	112¾
10-40 Coupons	113⅜	113¾
5s, 1881, Registered	111⅞	112
5s, 1881, Coupons	113¼	113⅝
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	89½	90
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	80½	81

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

California 7s	112	N. C., N. C. R., J.&J.	40
Connecticut 6s	102	N. C., N. C. R., A.&O.	40
Indiana 5s	101	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, Ja. & J.	28
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, Ap. & O.	28
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100	N. C., new bds, J.&J.	11
Louisiana 6s, L. bds.	20	N. C., new bds., A&O.	11
Louisiana 8s, L. bds.	22	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Missouri 6s, due '75.	98	South Carolina 6s.	25
Missouri 6s, due '76.	97½	S. C. 6s, Jan & July.	18
Missouri 6s, due '77.	96⅛	S. C. Fund. Act, '66.	20
Missouri 6s, due '80.	93¼	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	5
Mo. L'g bds. due '81 to '91 inclusive	92⅝	Tenn. 6s, o., ex-coup.	53½
Mo.H.&St.J., due '87.	92	Texas 10s, '76	92
N. Y. Reg. B'y L'n..	106¾	Virginia 6s, old	30
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	18	Virginia 6s, new bds.	30
N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oc..	18		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.	102	Buff. & State Line 7s.	95
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	100	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	95½
B.,C.R.& M.1st, 7s, g.	55	Mich.Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	97¾
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st.	48	Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.	110
Chicago & Alton 1st.	103½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
Chicago & Alt. Inc.	95	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	92¾
Joliet & Chi. 1st.	105	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	89
Chi., R. I. & P.	103¼	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	102¼
Cen. of N. J. C.Conv.	102	H. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85.	104
Amer. D. & Im. Bds.	98	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75.	101½
M. & S.P.1st, 8s, P.D.	107	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	90½
M.&St.P. 1st, H.&D.	72	Ohio & M. Con.	88½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104	Ohio & M. 2d Con.	73
Chi. & N. W. C. Bs..	86¾	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds..	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st.	100	Union Pac. 1st Bds..	84¼
Chi. & N. W. C. G. B.	78¾	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	81¾
Galena & Chi. Ex.	103½	Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	85½
Chicago & Mil. 1st..	91	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	81
C.,C.,C.&I.1st, 7s, S.F.	100	P. R. of Mo. 1st C.B.	60
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	104	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.	67
Morris & Essex 1st.	105	Pacific 7s, gd. by Mo.	98
Morris & Essex 2d.	104	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	103½
Mor. & Es. 7s, of '71.	95	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	100
Erie 1st Ext.	102	Cleve. & P. 3d.	101
Erie 3d, 7s, '83.	97	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st..	81¾
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.	96	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	89
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.	92	Alton & T. H. 1st.	102½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	86	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf..	89½
Han. & S. J. 8s C.	75	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	70
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct. '75.	102	Bel. & S. I. 1st, 8s.	95
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.	99	Tol., P. & W., E.D..	81
M. S.& N.I.S.F.7⅌c.	102½	Tol. & W. 1st, S.L.D.	78½
Cl., P. & A. Old Bds.	99	Gt. West, 1st, '88.	91½
Det., M. & T. Bds.	100	Pekin, Lin. & D. 1st.	72½
Buff. & Erie New B.	97		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American Exchange.	111	Mechanics'	133
Bank's'&Brok's'A'n.	75	Mercantile	114
Central National	99	Merchants'	120
City	300	Merchants' Exc'ge.	106½
Corn Exchange	120	Metropolitan	128
First National	200	New-York	120
Gallatin National	130	Ninth National	100
German-American	88	Republic	108
Gold Exchange	110	St. Nicholas'	109
Hanover	100	State of New-York	111
Imp'rs' & Traders'.	190	Union	137
Irving	125		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	104¼	104½
Camden and Amboy	125	126
Pennsylvania Central	100¼	100½
Reading	111¾	112
Catawissa Preferred	42¼	..
Northern Central	34½	35
Lehigh Navigation	44¾	44⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	..

The coupons due Aug. 1 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company of New-York, are purchased at par at the National City Bank, New-York.

The Southern Railroad Association, No. 20 Nassau street, will pay the interest on the outstanding Scrip issued by P. R. Leigh, agent of [illegible] dated Gold Bonds will be paid to scripholders on presentation in sums of $1,000, and certificates for fractional portions when presented in sums aggregating $1,000 will be funded in the consolidated Gold Bonds.

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend, semi-annual, of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable Aug. 3.

The Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on and after Aug. 10 to stockholders registered on or prior to May 31, 1874, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The Midland Pacific Railway Company's coupons, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after that date.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 31, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	9	Spirits Turp., bbls	438
Bees-wax, pkgs	9	Tar, bbls	110
Cotton, bales	645	Pitch, bbls	146
C. S. Oil, bbls	534	Resin, bbls	3,023
Copper, bbls	5	Pork, pkgs	194
Copper, cakes	162	Cut-meats, pkgs	629
Dried Fruit, pkgs	17	Grease, pkgs	20
Eggs, bbls	964	Lard, pkgs	677
Flour, bbls	10,773	Lard, kegs	300
Wheat, bushels	66,105	Stearine, pkgs	150
Corn, bushels	249,156	Butter, pkgs	4,303
Oats, bushels	17,050	Cheese, pkgs	19,722
Rye, bushels	8,840	Tallow, pkgs	14
Malt, bushels	17,420	Pea-nuts, bags	8
Flaxseed, bags	100	Starch, bxs	90
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Tea, half-chests	6,281
Hops, bales	217	Tobacco, hhds	629
Hides, No.	214	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,120
Hides, bales	713	Whisky, bbls	194
Leather, sides	7,933	Wool, bales	66
Moss, bales	125		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Belgic, for London—27 bxs. Scales, 125 cases Sewing-machines, 33,932 bushels Corn, 20 cases Essences, 289 cases Tobacco, 87 cases Clocks, 700 bags Oil-cake, 263 hhds. Tobacco, 1,000 bales Oil-cake, 1,830 bbls. Flour, 2,565 bushels Wheat, 975 bxs. Bacon, 950 bxs. Cheese, 75 tcs. Lard, 150 bales Hops.

By the brig Venus, for Calborg—10,477 bushels Corn.

By the bark Johann, for Bremen—13,189 bags Corn.

By the schooner A. L. Putnam, for San Blas—5,000 bushels Wheat, 6 bbls. Pork, 20 cases Oil, 3 bdls. Canvas.

By the bark Sunshine, for Konigsburg—3,060 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Noah, for Palma, Majorca—2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Amelia Hedlorg, for Stettin—2,500 bbls. Resin, 130 tcs. Lard.

By the bark A. N. Berlin, for Bremen—29,455 bushels Corn, 5,000 Staves.

By the bark Minerva, for Gloucester—21,336 bushels Corn.

By the bark Protector, for Gloucester—4,594 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the ship Borneo, for Havre—4,662 bbls. Naphtha, 2 bbls. Lubricating-oil.

By the brig Veteran, for San Domingo City—1 Billiard Table, 260 cases Kerosene, 6 cases Powder, 1,172 pieces Lumber, 20 bbls. Cement.

By the brig August, for Hamburg—2,432 bbls. Resin.

By the brig H. O. Phinney, for Lisbon—17,000 bushels Wheat, 38 hhds. Tobacco, 95 cases Tobacco, 17,000 Staves.

By the brig Maria C., for Gloucester—20,635 bushels Corn.

By the bark Concurrenter, for Stockholm—20,000 bbls. Naphtha, 300 cases Gasoline.

By the bark Atlantic, for Barbados—200 bxs. Beef, 100 bxs. Cheese, 950 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Crackers, 850 bbls. Bread, 500 bags Corn, 900 Shooks, 250 bbls. Potatoes, 1,000 bbls. Corn-meal.

By the brig La Creole, for St. Kitts—105 bags Oil-meal, 75 bbls. Pork, 985 bbls. Flour, 350 bbls. Corn-meal, 50 kegs Nails, 86 pks. Butter, 230 reams Paper, 70 cases Oil, 130 bbls. Crackers, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 66 bxs. Cheese, 915 lbs. Hams, 9 bbls. Beef, 155 pks. Lard, 10 bxs. Corn Starch, 4 pks. Chairs, 135 bags Corn, 83 pks. Fish, 295 bxs. Candle, 30 bxs. Drugs, 25 bxs. Soap, 44 pks. Peas, 5 cases Matches.

By the bark Agil, for Antigua—30 bbls. Pork, 511 bbls. Flour, 560 bbls. Corn-meal, 75 bbls. Bread, 50 bbls. Crackers, 40 bags Peas, 650 bags Corn, 100 cases Oil, 82 cases Candles, 20 cks. Oil-meal.

By the brig Wave, for Para—700 bbls. Flour. 500 cases Kerosene, 123 bbls. Resin, 30 cases Crackers, 1,000 reams Paper, 2,519 pieces Lumber, 36 bdls. Shovels, 50 kegs Nails, 38 pks. Hardware.

By the brig Pearl, for Port Spain—100 bbls. Pork, 100 bbls. Beef, 200 tins Lard, 2,456 lbs. Cheese, 500 cases Petroleum, 3 Carriages, 1,100 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. Crackers, 900 Shooks, 40 hhds. Oil-meal, 20 pks. Pails, 50 bags Corn, 100 cases Matches, 25 bbls. Meal, 10 bxs. Hams.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand for seasonable goods is as yet comparatively limited in most lines, though the local manufacturers are quite busy in meeting orders of recent receipt. The auction sales are attracting considerable attention, in good part from buyers for the South and South-west. Really desirably goods are held with firmness on the basis of previous quotations.

COFFEE—There has been a brisk movement in Rio and Santos, and prices have been quoted stronger, influenced by the favorable telegrams from Rio Janeiro. Sales have been reported to-day of 5,000 bags Rio, by the Azow, 3,034 bags do., by the City of Richmond, (which invoice was subsequently resold at an advance,) 2,315 bags do., by the South America, 2,159 bags do., by the France, 526 bags do., by the A. Prendergast, 82 bags do., by the Belgic, and 5,763 bags Santos, by the John Williamson, on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, this evening, is 73,864 bags. Holders are much more confident in their views, and offering desirable samples reservedly. In other kinds there has not been much animation. Prices, however, have shown firmness, on less urgent offerings of stock. The jobbing inquiry has been reported more satisfactory. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 20½c.@20¾c.; prime, 21½c.@21¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¼c.@23c., gold; Java, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@21c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18c.@21c.; Curacoa, 18½c.@20½c., and Jamaica, 19c.@21c., gold, ⅌ lb. Stock of other than Rio and Santos as given in our last.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery at about steady rates; sales 567 bales, all to spinners. There has been less animation in the dealings, for forward delivery, with prices quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb. lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,800 bales, (of which 4,400 bales were on last evening, and 11,400 bales to-day,) and 100 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options, closing at 16⅛c. 5-32c.; September, 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; October, 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c.; November, 16 11-32c.@16 13-16c.; December, 16 11-32c.@16 13-32c.; January, 16⅝c.; February, 16⅝c. ⅌ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 646 bales, including 75 bales from Norfolk, 440 bales from New-Orleans, 94 bales from Baltimore, and 36 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 998 bales, and for the week 4,895 bales, against 5,637 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,753,120 bales, against 3,356,646 bales the previous season. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 4,713 bales to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 101,597 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 178,287 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

EGGS—Have been in limited demand, within the range of 18c.@24c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings reported in stock available at from 20c. for prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, though prices have been quoted, in most instances, a shade lower. The export inquiry was limited, and the bids for desirable lines were unsatisfactory to holders. The sales since our last have been 8,700 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5 00@$6 25; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 25; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 45@$5 15; chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 30@$5 90, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 90@$6 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 20@$5 75, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio, $5 35@$5 85, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$6 10: and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range....Southern dull and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$7 for poor to choice Shipping, and $7 10@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour quiet and nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at from $5 20@$6 50 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $6 35@$6 50 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been inactive, within the range of from $3 50@$4 20 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 65 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls.

FRUITS—There has been a fair demand noted at firm rates; sales, 2,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 10; 1,800 bxs. loose Muscatel do., on private terms, closing at $3 80@$4; 3,000 bags Filberts, on private terms, closing at 14c. for Sicily and 13c. for Barcelona; 20 casks Turkey Prunes at 11c.@11¼c., and 200 bbls. Currants, 6½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, on more liberal offerings, especially of other than Milwaukee stock, leading to somewhat freer purchases, chiefly of No. 2 Chicago and low grade stock. Winter Wheat has been in pretty fair request, mostly for shipment at about previous rates for the best samples; receipts comparatively light. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at $1 32@$1 37 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 32@$1 34 for Duluth and Minnesota, car stock; $1 30@$1 33 for No. 2 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring, car and boat loads; $1 25@$1 27 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 26¼ for strictly prime, in store; $1 21@$1 33 for ungraded Spring; $1 27@$1 30 for old Red Western; $1 30@$1 32 for new do., chiefly at $1 32 for choice Michigan; $1 30@$1 33 for old and new Amber Western; $1 35 for new Amber Tennessee; $1 35@$1 50 for new White Southern, with $1 50 bid, and $1 55 for new White State, of which a very handsome sample was offered to-day....Corn has been rather more freely dealt in, in good part for export, but at about 1c. a bushel under yesterday's closing quotations on more urgent offerings of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 112,000 bushels at 77c.@79½c. for very poor to choice Mixed Western, from cars and afloat, chiefly at 79c. for prime boat-loads; 77c. for prime do., in store; 79c.@80c. for Yellow Western, and 89c. for White do., in store....Rye quiet; offerings increasing; prices weak. Small lots of New Crop sold on the basis of 99c., delivered....Barley and Barley Malt dull and unsettled....Oats have been further advanced 10c. a bushel on old stock, on purchases from the trade of only 6,400 bushels, at $1 for Mixed Western (5,000 bushels), and White State (1,400). These purchases were made by the operators already in control of the bulk of the available supply. The City trade were not disposed to buy at present prices, which were considered altogether arbitrary and certain to diminish very seriously the local consumption of stock. The fancy rates now quoted will doubtless lead to unusual efforts to get supplies to market, even in odd lots. At the close it was stated that Mixed Western were offering at 98c.@$1 for prompt delivery. For forward delivery sellers were asking 85c., with 78c. reported as the best bid, next week's delivery. And for New No. 2, to arrive, bids were reported at 55c. a bushel. A few odd lots of New Crop were reported sold within the range of 65c.@95c....Feed in fair jobbing demand within the range of $21@$23 ⅌ ton....Hay and Straw [illegible] market otherwise inactive. We quote: Bags quoted at 11½c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10c.@10¼c.; Domestic Bagging at 13¼c.@13½c.

HEMP—Has been inactive at former prices. Of Jute Butts, further sales of 2,000 bales were made at 2 11-16c.@2⅞c., currency; market firm. We quote: American Hemp at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$230 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 8c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6½c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@6½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2 11-16c.@2⅞c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c. Messrs. Henry H. Crocker & Co. make the stock of Manila Hemp, 63,000 bags here, and 2,688 bales at Boston; of Jute, 18,000 bales here, and 1,160 bales at Boston; and of Jute Butts and Rejections, 2,100 bales here, and 2,900 bales at Boston.

HOPS—Rather freer dealings have been reported since our last at essentially unaltered rates. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 20c.@25c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 13c.@20c.; Olds, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 20c.@25c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 18c.@20c.; English, 18c.@22c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 12c.@17c.; Californians, 20c.@27½c. ⅌ lb. This week's receipts of Domestic have been 117 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmet Wells, 23,267 bales, against 23,446 bales same time last year, and the reports of foreign since Sept. 1, 13,424 bales, against 20,868 bales same time last year. Domestic Crop reports more favorable; foreign Crop advices, particularly English, quite discouraging.

LEATHER—The main inquiry is for goods wanted for manufacturing purposes, the demand from jobbers being limited; and for stock for shipment also restricted. Prices of the better grades of stock are comparatively firm. Hemlock Sole, prime heavy and overweight, is in fair request; as is also Oak tanned and Union Crop, the offerings of which are very moderate. Upper and Morocco Leather is of readier sale; and a moderately active call is noted for the better grades of Harness stock.

METALS—The embarrassment and suspension of a prominent house in the Ingot Copper line has operated seriously against values, and lower prices have been reported, though on an unsettled and dull market. It was thought that purchases could be made as low as 21c. ⅌ lb. New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....In Scotch Pig-iron business has been slow, with prices rather favoring buyers. Of American Pig-iron 1,200 tons No. 1 were disposed of on private terms; market quoted firm. Other kinds of Iron quiet and somewhat irregular in price. Eglinton Pig quoted at $33@$34; Summerlee at $36; Glengarnock, $35@$36; Coltness at $40; American Pig, $31@$32 50; No. 2 do., $29@$30; Forge, $26@$28; English Rails at $50@$52, gold; American Rails, at works, $57 50@$62 50; old Rails at $36@$40; Wrought Scrap, $38@$40....Pig-lead has been dull since our last, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 37½, and American at $5 75@$5 85, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter sells slowly at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for Foreign, and 6⅞c.@11c. for Domestic....Pig-tin has been inactive and somewhat nominal, with Straits quoted at 22½c.@22¾c., gold; English at 21c., gold; Banca, at 26c.@26½c. Sales, 200 slabs Straits at 22¾c., gold....Tin-plates have been in less request at drooping rates; sales, 1,000 bxs. Charcoal at $10 12½, gold; 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $9, gold, and 500 bxs. Coke at $8, gold. Charcoal quoted at $10@$10 50; I. C. Coke, $8@$8 25; Charcoal Terne, $9@$9 25; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8....Zinc dull at 8¼c.@8½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been a very good demand noted for desirable grades of stock, largely for Eastern account, at firm prices, with quite moderate offerings reported. Sales have been made of 218 hhds. Cienfuegos, for refining, on private terms; 114 hhds. Caibarien on private terms; 157 hhds. and 14 tcs. Humacoa and 86 hhds. Arroyo at 44c., (these three invoices reported as having been taken by Eastern buyers,) and resales of 350 hhds. and 39 tcs. Cuba, and 240 hhds. Porto Rico, also to go out of the market, on private terms. Only two or three arrivals of importance have been recently reported, including a cargo of 417 hhds., 18 tcs., and 14 bbls. Mayaguez, (as yet not marketed;) 229 puncheons and 151 bbls. Barbados, and 103 hhds. do., (both sold previous to arrival,) on private terms. We quote: Cuba Muscovado refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@85c., the latter for fancy. The jobbing trade has been more active, and full prices have been realized on the better qualities of stock. Sales have been reported of equal to 340 hhds. Cuba Muscovado and Porto Rico in lots.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin has been more active; low grade stock has been quoted easier in price on more liberal offerings; the better grades have been quite freely purchased, mostly for shipment, and have been quoted firm, materially reducing the available supply; sales have been reported of 1,700 bbls. Strained at $2 15@$2 20; 175 bbls. No. 2 at $2 40; and 2,250 bbls. Extra Pale at $6@$7 25 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar in light demand at $2 70@$3; City Pitch at $2 62½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine lower, on a moderately active trade; sales 200 bbls. Merchantable at 34c., closing at 34c.@34½c.; and 54 bbls. New-York packages at 36c.@36½c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Business in most kinds has been quite moderate, and chiefly in a jobbing way. Holders have been generally firm in their views, and not pressing supplies on the market. We quote: Crude Whale, 55c.@62c.; Unbleached Whale, 66c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Crude Sperm, $1 53@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm, $1 72½@$1 80; Bleached do., $1 77½@$1 85; Lard-oil, 90c.@$1; Red-oil, 52c.; Saponified do. at 60c.@62½c. Linseed-oil at from 85c.@86c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 17½@$1 22½, in cks.; Menhaden, 35c.@35½c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@46c.; Yellow do. at 58c.@61c.; White do. at 67½c.@70c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull, on the basis of 5c., in bulk....Refined inactive and weak, quoted, for early delivery, at 11⅛c., and for July and August at 11⅛c. And at Philadelphia, early delivery, at 11⅛c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 17c., on a moderate inquiry....Naphtha, in shipping order, 7¼c.@7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderately active request, closing more firmly. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 600 bbls. Western Mess at $22, with Prime Mess quoted at $19 50, and Extra Prime wholly nominal. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 250 bbls., August, and 1,250 bbls. September, at $22 25 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs in demand and quoted at 9c.@9½c. for City....Cut-meats have been in good request at full rates; sales, 30,000 lbs. Rib Bellies, in bulk, 12@10 lbs., at 10¾c.@11c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 8½c.; 500 Smoked do. at 9c.; 500 Pickled Hams at 15c., and 1,000 Smoked Hams at 16c....Of Bacon, 85 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 11c.; market steady, but dull....Lard has been fairly active, demand for early delivery opening weak, but closing in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅛c.; 500 tcs. City at 13c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 12½c.@12¾c., with small lots of Refined at 13⅝c.@13¾c. And for forward delivery, a comparatively free movement has been reported, closing steadier. Sales embrace 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, August options, at 13⅛c.; 2,750 tcs., September, at 13¼c.@13 5-16c., closing with 13 5-16c. bid; 750 tcs., October, at 13c.@13¼c., closing at 13¼c.; and 2,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 10¾c....Beef steady on a limited jobbing business; sales, 110 bbls., mostly Extra Mess. We quote at from $11 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do. ⅌ tierce; sales, 50 bbls. Beef Hams at $16@$22 for Southern, and $27 for best Summer-cured Western. Butter and Cheese about as last quoted.

RICE—A moderate demand prevails for most kinds at firm prices, and values have been very well supported. Carolina quoted at $7 62½@$9 25 for common to very choice. Rangoon at $6 50@$8 75, free, and $2 87½@$3 12½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon, 22,500 bags; of Carolina, 250 tcs.

SALTPETRE—Dull, but held firmly at 5½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; stock, 11,000 bags here, and 2,500 bags at Boston.

SEED—Quiet, but steady. Of Canary, 1,000 pks. Sicily sold on private terms, closing at $4 25. No stock of Calcutta or Bombay Linseed here or at Boston. Calcutta quoted nominal at $2 50, gold, here, and $2 37½, gold, to arrive.

SUGARS—The market for Raw has been again quite active, and prices have been favoring sellers, the dealings having been mainly at the full quotations of last evening, though the later transactions indicated, in instances, a further slight improvement. The demand has been almost wholly for refining purposes. Sales have been reported to-day of 3,673 hhds. and 3,241 bxs., including 1,000 hhds. Refining Cuba, part at 7¾c.@7⅞c. for low fair to fair; 600 hhds. do. at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 1,100 hhds. do. at 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; 393 hhds. prime Refining do. at 8¼c.; 145 hhds. Refining do., part at 8c., and part very inferior stock on private terms; 425 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; 2,900 bxs. Molasses Sugar, Clayed, Derosne, and Centrifugal, within the range of 7½c.@9c.; 216 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c., and 125 bxs. Centrifugal on private terms, quoted at 9c.@9¼c. And last evening, 1,100 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8c.@8¼c.; 1,100 bxs. Centrifugal at 9 1-16c.; 100 bxs. Syrup Sugar at 7⅝c.; 700 bxs. Molasses Sugar and Low Clayed at 7½c.@8c.; 5,000 bags Pernambuco at 7 9-16c., and 100 hhds. Melado at 6½c. ⅌ lb. Estimated stock of Raw Sugars to-day, 145,126 hhds., 98,824 bxs., and 188,387 bags; also 1,089 hhds Melado. Official statement of stock not yet made up. Some dealers quote at the close an advance on our quotations, which represent the best bids, as generally reported. We quote fair Refining strong at 7⅞c.; good do at 8¼c.; prime do., 8¼c.@8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. Refined Sugars have been fairly active, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 11c.; Granulated at 11c.; A's at 10c.@10½c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—An unusually free business has been reported in City at rather firmer rates, including 700 hhds. prime on terms not ascertained; and 75 hhds. at 8½c. ⅌ lb. Of country stock, 90,000 lbs. sold at 7⅞c.@8c. ⅌ lb....Stearine firmer and wanted; 115 tcs. Western sold, part at 15¾c. for best, with strictly choice City quoted at 16c.

TEAS—Have been in rather more demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 2,000 half chests Oolong, 700 half chests Green, and 700 half chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in good request and Seed Leaf in fair demand at steady rates. Havana moderately sought after. Manufactured selling to a fair extent at former figures. Sales since our last, 600 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@14c., 115 cases 1873 State Seed Leaf at 8c.@12c.; 26 cases 1872 do. at 7c.; 51 cases 1872 Pennsylvania on private terms; 99 cases 1873 Ohio at 7¼c.; 154 Cases 1872 Connecticut at 8c.@20c.; 200 bales Havana at 80c.@$1 ⅌ lb. Exports of Tobacco in July, as reported by Messrs. M. Rader & Son—16,567 hhds., 4,272 cases, 1,374 bales, and 262 pks. Stems; also 764,627 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco. Receipts of Domestic Leaf here in July, 10,384 hhds. Deliveries, 5,946 hhds.; stock this evening, 31,252 hhds. Receipts of Spanish in July, 8,347 bales; deliveries, 8,570 bales; stock this evening, 31,783 bales, all Havana.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York in July.

	Total Hhds.
Stock July 1, 1874	26,814
Received since	10,384
Total	37,198
Delivered since	5,946
Stock Aug. 1, 1874	31,252
Stock Aug. 1, 1873	25,937
Stock Aug. 1, 1872	17,940

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in July.

	Havana, Bales.	Cuba, Bales.	Yara, Bales.
Stock July 1, 1874	26,568	56	....
Received since	8,465	180	....
Total	35,033	236	....
Sales and reshipments to July 31, 1874	10,000	136	....
Stock Aug. 1, 1874	25,033	100	....
Stock Aug. 1, 1873	31,792	....	2,934
Stock Aug. 1, 1872	11,405	....	2,943

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. Gans & Son for the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the port.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 250 bbls., in lots, at $1 04 ⅌ gallon, closing steady at this price.

WOOL—There has been a comparatively free movement reported in Domestic, especially in Fleece, manufacturers having been purchasing quite confidently, and prices have shown decided firmness on desirable grades of stock, which have not been offering with much urgency. In foreign there has also been a fair trade noted at generally well-supported rates. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 337,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 40c.@57½c., chiefly at 50c.@55c.; 161,000 lbs. Unwashed stock at [illegible] 65,000 lbs. Washed at [illegible] 15,000 lbs. Scoured at 73c.@85c.; 4,000 lbs. [illegible] 62,000 lbs. [illegible] 15,000 lbs. Georgia [illegible] terms; 101 bales and 159,000 lbs. Texas at 22c.@27c.; 60,000 lbs. California Fall on private terms; [illegible] and 14,000 lbs. California Spring at 32c.@[illegible]; [illegible] lbs. California Pulled at 33c.; a small lot of [illegible] Cashmere Goat at 70c.; 115,000 lbs. Mexican at 19½c.@20½c.; 308 bales Cape at 33c.@36½c.; 60,000 lbs. Mestiza, 62 bales South American, 97 bales [illegible] Carpet stock, and 2,000 lbs. Noils on private terms; 7,500 lbs. Mestiza Pulled at 75c.; 56 bales and 57,000 lbs. Australian, part at 52½c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—A more active Grain movement has been reported in the way of berth freights, chiefly by steam, for Liverpool, with rates closing more firmly. In general cargo the chief business has been in Provisions, at about former figures. The chartering movement has been moderately active, but at rather easier rates; the main inquiry having been for tonnage suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 100 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ⅌ lb.; 122,000 bushels Grain at 6¼d.@7d., closing at 6½d.@7d. ⅌ bushel; 16,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s.@45s.; 480 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@40s. ⅌ ton....For London, by steam, 1,000 bxs. Cheese, and 400 bxs. Bacon, reported at 45s. and 40s. respectively; 150 bales Hops, on private terms; and via Cardiff, 2,000 bxs. Cheese, reported at 70s., with small shipments of do. via Southampton, reported at 65s. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms; 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 7½d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; and 25 tons Tallow at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 394 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, at 5s. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian brig, 390 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 5s. 3d.; another 478 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters do., at 5s. 4½d. ⅌ quarter; a British bark, 324 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. to the United Kingdom and the Continent, or 6s. to the Baltic; and a bark, 550 tons, with Naval Stores, reported from Charleston, on private terms, last quoted at 5s. 3d.@7s. 3d....For Cardiff, by steam, 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s. ⅌ ton; 50 tcs. Beef and 100 bbls. Pork on private terms, quoted at 8s. 6d. and 6s. 6d., respectively....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 431 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Bremen, a German ship, with about 7,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl....For Riga, a German bark, 285 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., according to lay days....For Stettin, a German bark, 498 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Oporto, a British brig, 220 tons, hence, with Grain and Staves, chiefly Grain, on private terms....For Lisbon, an Italian brig, 371 tons, hence, with about 17,000 bushels Grain, and Staves for balance of cargo, at £575, and £10 gratuity....For a Mediterranean port, direct, an Italian bark, 423 tons, with Petroleum and Resin, at 5s. 3d. and 3s. 3d....For Barcelona, a Spanish bark, 252 tons, hence, with about 1,650 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Constantinople, an Austrian bark, 631 tons, hence, with about 22,000 cases, at 26c. and a gratuity....For ports north of Hatteras, a British bark, 325 tons, with sugar, reported from Sagua, at $5 25; another, 320 tons, with do., reported from Cardenas, at $5; and a British brig, 249 tons, with Molasses, reported from Cardenas, at $3 25....For New-York, an American bark, 411 tons, with Sugar, reported from Sagua, at $5.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 31, 1874.

There was a small brisk trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon; prices ranged from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5½ to 7¾ cwt., on 56 to 57 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows sold a little more freely from $50@$65 ⅌ head. Veals were fair from 6c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.; grass Calves also fair of sale from 4c.@4½c. ⅌ lb., and from $5@$12 50 ⅌ head. Sheep continue free of sale, generally in large lots from 4½c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. Lambs slow, owing to the inferiority of the quality of those on sale; prices from 6c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs not on sale. City Dressed dull, and trade very small, from 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—H. Meyers sold for Bradburne & Co. 34 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 50 rough Missouri Steers, from 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. scant. W. B. Gillett sold for self 136 fair Ohio Steers, from 11¼c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 to 6½ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Baker 32 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. For Schomberg & Co. 17 fair Indiana Steers, at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. For Sadler & Co., 36 fair Indiana Steers, at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for J. D. Dadismon 50 good Kentucky Steers from 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. For S. Brown, 64 good Kentucky Steers, from 11¾c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. For L. Meyers, 33 Virginia Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for Sadler & Co. 20 coarse Indiana Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 36 Virginia Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 6½ cwt. F. N. Pidcock sold 16 Sheep, weight 1,150 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 166 Sheep, weight 11,920 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 122 Sheep, weight 8,360 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 224 Sheep, weight 17,920 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 208 Sheep, weight 8,640 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 21 Sheep, weight 1,800 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 112 Lambs, weight 6,600 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 10 Lambs, weight 580 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 97 Lambs, weight 6,380 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 221 Sheep and Lambs, mixed weight, 15,250 lbs., at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 61 Sheep, weight 5,400 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 30 Sheep, weight 2,630 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 139 Lambs, weight 8,650 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. P. Kase & Sons sold 49 Kentucky Sheep, 4,920 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 169 Kentucky Lambs, weight 63 lbs. ⅌ head, at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 141 Jersey Lambs, weight 59 lbs. ⅌ head, at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 167 Jersey Lambs, weight 62 lbs. ⅌ head, at 8⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 200 Jersey Lambs, weight 63 lbs. ⅌ head, at 9c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 195 Indiana Sheep, weight 17,700 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb., 195 Indiana Sheep, weight 17,970 lbs., at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 35 Canada Sheep, weight 4,480 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 177 Kentucky Sheep, weight 11,702 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 508 Kentucky Lambs, weight 28,[illegible]80 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 188 Canada Lambs, weight 11,320 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 74 Sheep, weight 5,900 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 13 Sheep, weight 1,710 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 14 cull Lambs, weight 750 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 41 Lambs, weight 2,100 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 240 Lambs, weight 14,840 lbs., at 7⅜c.; 87 Lambs, weight 5,990 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb. T. M. Grow sold 21 cull Lambs, weight 950 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 56 Lambs, weight 2,960 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 35 Lambs, weight 1,960 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 12 Sheep, weight 1,170 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 130 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 8 Veals, weight 1,940 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 4 grass Calves, weight 810 lbs., at 4¼c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Cow for $65, held on sale 6 choice quality best Milch Cows. Hume & Elliott sold 285 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,091 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 210 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,850 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 25 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,070 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 125 Ohio Sheep, weight 11,690 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 34 State Sheep, weight 3,160 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 16 State Sheep, weight 1,640 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 132 Canada Lambs, weight 7,040 lbs., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 153 Canada Lambs, weight 9,540 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 96 State Lambs, weight 5,280 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 69 State Lambs, weight 4,340 lbs., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 41 State Lambs, weight 2,610 lbs., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 50 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 4,150 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 28 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 1,670 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 105 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 6,280 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 610 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 650 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 33 Veals, weight 4,170 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 78 Veals, weight 11,550 lbs., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; 23 grass Calves, weight 4,400 lbs., at 4c. ⅌ lb.; 28 grass Calves, weight 4,840 lbs., at 4¼c. ⅌ lb.; 5 Calves at $5 ⅌ head; 11 Calves at $6 ⅌ head; 32 Calves at $7 87½ ⅌ head; 42 Calves at $8 ⅌ head; 12 choice quality grass Calves at $11 ⅌ head; 18 choice quality grass Calves at $12 ⅌ head.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day, 841 head of Horned Cattle, 3,520 Sheep and Lambs, 1,436 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards on this forenoon, 2,175 Hogs, 18 Veals, 1,298 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, 3,684 Sheep and Lambs, 2 Cows, 525 Veals and Calves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 912 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,571 head, or 563 cars, against 624 cars for the same time last week; the sales were not sufficient to establish a market; nearly all fresh arrivals were through consignments; some five or six loads of thin Cattle were held over until next week, not enough good stock to supply the demand. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,200 head, against 12,400 head for the same time last week; the market closed firm at yesterday's prices; all unsold in the yards were shipped East in first hands; Canada Lambs, $6@$7; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5; Western Sheep, $4 50@$5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,400 head, against 11,400 head for the same time last week; the market dragged at $6@$7 25 for takers; $7 25@$7 50 for heavy Hogs.

ALBANY, July 31.—The Cattle market opens with fair supply, and of good quality; best lot, 28 head, averaging 1,532 lbs., brought $7 15 ⅌ cwt., and another lot brought 7c. ⅌ lb. The ruling of the market was ⅛c. to ¼c. ⅌ lb., live weight, higher than a week ago. No Milch Cows on market. Demand for Veals improved, and market fully 1c. higher than last week; Veals, 6c.@7½c.; grass fed, $6@$9 ⅌ head. Sheep more active and strong, while Lambs are off from ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb., and slow of sale; there were in the pens at noon about 1,500 Lambs, 1,400 Sheep, with 5 car-loads to arrive; we quote as the ruling: Sheep, common to fair, 3¼c.@4¼c.; fair to good, 4½c.@5½c.; and extra, 6c.; Lambs, common to fair, 5½c.@7c.; fair to good, 7c.@8c., and extra, 8¼c.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; market quiet; prices easier; not quotably lower; Butchers', $2 50@$3 75; common to fair native Cows, $2 75@$4; Stockers', $3@$4 25; fair to choice Steers, $5 12½@$5 87½. Shipments—2,600. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; market fairly active for choice at steady prices; others a shade lower; common to medium, $6 50@$6 70; good to choice, $6 80@$7 25; shipments, 4,200. Sheep dull; receipts, 150 head; prices nominally $3@$5 for poor to choice.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 20.—Spanish Gold, 241@242; American, 243@244. Exchange nominal.

BANK DEFALCATION IN MILFORD, MASS.

The Worcester *Daily Spy* of Wednesday says: "For the past few days Col. Daniel Needham, of Groton, National Bank Examiner, has been examining the condition of affairs at the Milford National Bank, in Milford, and the result of his examination was the preferring of charges against the Cashier, Hon. Alvin G. Underwood, to the Directors, Monday. It appears that the Cashier has used the money of the bank for his own purposes for a long time, covering the irregularity by false entries in the books and false statements in the returns made to the Comptroller of the Treasury and the Bank Examiner. The charges were read to the Directors by Col. Needham, in the presence of the Cashier, who admitted his guilt, offering no excuse except that his salary was small. The Directors, on hearing the charges and his admissions, voted to dismiss him from his position.

Mr. Underwood is nearly seventy years of age, and has always borne a high character as a man, a Christian, and a bank officer. He was the son of a Congregational clergyman, and resided in Oxford for many years previous to removing to Milford. On the death of Mr. Sumner Barstow, Cashier of the Oxford Bank, nearly thirty years ago, Mr. Underwood succeeded him, and occupied the position until his appointment as one of the State Bank Commissioners by Gov. Gardner. While residing in Oxford he was one of the deacons of the Congregational Church, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. He became Cashier of the Milford Bank about eighteen years ago, and until the present unfortunate revelation he has borne the same high character. He has a wife and one son, whose children are [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Chariot Races—Gymnastic Acts—Menagerie. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—With the Tide—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Evangeline, the Belle of Acadia—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Wallace, the Hero of Scotland—Idiot Witness—Limerick Boy.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment—Mme. Picaut, Miss Young. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Day—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—Art Exhibition—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

Northumberland, a small town on the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, is honored as being the burial-place of Joseph Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen. Yesterday the town was still further honored by the assembling of a convention of scientific men from all parts of the country, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Priestley's discovery. The proceedings seem to have been impressive and deeply interesting. As the name and memory of the great pioneer in chemistry are recalled, few will reflect that his life was stormy with religious discussion, or that he died in the United States—an exile on account of his religious opinions. So far as he attempted to convince his generation that those opinions were well founded, his life was a failure; but he is known and revered now throughout the world as a great discoverer and light in science.

The Democrats of Alabama have nominated Mr. Geo. S. Houston for Governor, and have made a platform for the campaign. Mr. Houston is an aged gentleman who has served in Congress twenty years, at various times, his last term being in the Thirty-fifth Congress. The platform may be summed up in the words: This is a White Man's Government. It is a long protest against the colored man and all his works. The colored man is described as "barbarous and ignorant," with an airy ignoring of the fact that the gentlemen who made and kept him in ignorance and barbarism are those who now object to him and his civil claims as a man and brother.

Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, yesterday received from the President a very plain lesson in his duties. To a long and confused dispatch, pleading for the presence of United States troops in Vicksburg, on the general ground that it would "do great good," the President replied that he "declined to move the troops except under a call made strictly in accordance with the terms of the Constitution." Gov. Ames is a son-in-law of B. F. Butler. Will some of our Democratic friends please point out the political significance of this little occurrence, also its bearing on "Cæsarism"? So fine an opportunity should not be neglected.

There seems likely to be a sort of panic very shortly on the subject of kidnapping—a thing to be regretted for many reasons, among others, because it will lead to a good deal of injustice. The gypsies captured the other day in Pennsylvania were innocent of any wrong, and yet if popular excitement had run a very little higher, they might have been lynched. Some years ago, and in another country, child-stealing was thought to be the habitual occupation of gypsies—an ignorant prejudice of which novelists and dramatists have often made picturesque use. The poor gypsies were seldom guilty of anything much worse than poisoning a pig or cheating in some horse transaction. The prejudice has died out in England, but seems to have been revived in Pennsylvania. Unfortunately, the mere notoriety which the kidnappers of Charley Ross have gained will tempt other men or women to imitate their crime—seldom is an offense committed, which happens to be much talked of, before an epidemic in the same direction breaks out. We should not, therefore, be surprised to hear of other cases of child-stealing, but we do not think there is any necessity for adding a new anxiety to those which mothers of families already have to bear. The task of keeping their [illegible] in reasonably good health severely [illegible] energies, especially in such a [illegible] the introduction of the kidnapper. If nurses look well after their charge, and mothers look well after nurses, we may hope to escape a repetition of the Charley Ross story in our own City.

A singular and not altogether pleasant story of dishonest dealing comes to us from Hartford, Conn. The gist of it is that people who ride on the street-cars in that city have fallen into the practice of corrupting the drivers, (who are responsible for collecting the fares,) by paying them less than full rates. The fare is seven cents. The practice has been to pay the driver part, say five cents, which he puts into his pocket, the difference being the passenger's share of the dishonest gains. How generally this business has been carried on nobody can tell, but we are glad to learn that "some of the drivers" heroically held out against temptation. To the Friend of Humanity this exhibition is somewhat discouraging. The great public deplores the dishonesty of the abstract conductor and stage-driver, but when the great public (as represented in Hartford) gets the chance to divide with the thief, it connives with him and takes its little percentage. Perhaps, if the Railroad Company had not charged the odd fare of seven cents, men would not have been led into two cents' worth of temptation.

GOV. DIX AND THE TEMPERANCE PARTY.

We are sorry to notice that many of our Temperance friends continue to show great bitterness toward Gov. Dix, in consequence of his action in reference to what is called the "Local Option bill." At a recent conference of gentlemen interested in the Temperance cause, held at Syracuse, resolutions were passed severely condemnatory of Gen. Dix, and pledging the meeting to oppose him should he be renominated. Of course, all this is a little premature, because it is not certain that Gen. Dix will be renominated, although the chances are much in his favor. The Convention which is to meet at Utica on the 23d of September will have to settle that point, and we have no desire to anticipate its work. In former times it used to be thought the duty of newspapers to nominate candidates, perhaps with the benevolent idea of leaving the representatives of the people as little to do as possible. That does not seem to us a very good system, and therefore we have never adopted it, as our readers are aware.

But supposing that the choice of the Republican Convention should fall on Gen. Dix, why should the Temperance leaders declare war against him? He has not gone so far as they wished in the support of their principles. But can they elect any man who will make himself a thorough-going exponent of their opinions? If they can, they are quite justified, from their point of view, in electing their own representative; but if they cannot, then their antagonism to Gen. Dix becomes simply revengeful. Supposing that their opposition accomplished all that such opposition has ever done before. It might, we will suppose, defeat the Republican candidate, and bring in the Democrat. Would that be a result likely to assist the Temperance cause? We cannot help thinking that it would be a very short-sighted policy for the leaders to pursue. It could not strengthen them with the public; for the public generally looks with disapproval on merely factious or revengeful opposition. Supposing that the Democrats were to nominate a candidate for Governor who pledged himself to sign prohibitory laws, the Temperance Party might without inconsistency support that candidate. We do not think he would be elected under those circumstances, for it is not to be denied that there are many persons in the community who think that they have just as much right to the enjoyment of their own opinion as the Temperance Party, and who would very strongly resent local option laws or anything of that kind. They would, therefore, oppose the candidate in question. Thus, even in the extreme case we have supposed, the Temperance leaders would only have committed themselves to an enterprise destined to fail from the outstart. Their wise course, if we may be permitted to suggest it to them, is to allow their principles to make way in a natural and reasonable manner, not to attempt to force them upon the political parties of the day by joining in intrigues. The evils of intemperance are, unhappily, constantly before the public, and in the endeavor to reduce them the Temperance Party has done a vast amount of good—more, we are inclined to think, than any other body of men. Every man who cannot restrain his craving for strong liquors, and who joins a temperance society, is a good citizen added to the country instead of a bad one. And the temperance societies are always making such converts, by dint of their own example and their appeals. Anybody who sees how greatly the habit of drinking rum and whisky is growing among young men, must heartily wish that the Temperance Party could make much greater progress than even it has done in the past. But that progress must be gained by appeals to the reason, and, as we have said, by the still more forcible persuasion of personal example. It cannot be won by getting up faction fights, or by political movements which are avowedly planned from motives of vengeance. If Gen. Dix should be renominated, the Temperance leaders will make a very grave mistake if they go into the field against him simply because he has disappointed them in one particular, and not because there is any hope or prospect of electing a Governor likely to suit them one whit better.

SENATOR MORTON'S OPENING.

The strong point in Senator Morton's speech, with which he opened the campaign in Indiana last evening, is his clear statement of the weaknesses of his opponents. The task of pointing out the difficulties in the way of reposing much confidence in the Democratic Party, is, to be sure, not a very arduous one; but the manner in which the Senator performs it is characteristically vigorous and effective. "The Democratic Party is out of power," he says, "and is struggling to regain it. It seizes upon every popular discontent, and seeks to avail itself of every local passion or prejudice to injure the Republican Party." And then he instances the Democratic policy [illegible] of unrestrained traffic in intoxicating liquors as it can and not wholly forfeit the respect and friendship of those who are inclined to the side of temperance. If the temperance men are for prohibition, the Democracy are for a license law, always striking lower, and making a bid for the support of those who traffic in intoxicating liquors. If the temperance men asked only for a license law, then the Democracy would put the license very low or have no license at all. Whatever measure may be proposed in any State or Territory to diminish the evils of intemperance, it is sure to come short of receiving Democratic support." This criticism has the merit, which criticism of political opponents does not always have, of being strictly true; and, as an example of the spirit of the modern Democratic leaders, it is at once fair and forcible.

The great obstacle in the way of trusting the Democrats as a party lies in the fact pointed out by Senator Morton, that they "have no policy for administering the Government, and make no attempt at consistency. The party is at liberty to profess in one locality what it denies in another." Thus, "in Maine it is for free trade, in Pennsylvania for high protective tariff, and in Indiana for 'a tariff for revenue.'" Nothing could be more accurate than this statement, and until circumstances present to the country some question of national importance upon which the Democracy are substantially united on one side, and Republicans on the other, the work of wresting the Government from the hands of the latter will be extremely trying and uncertain. There will have to be some positive reasons for the change much stronger than now exist before the change will be made.

It may be said that the question of a pure administration of the Government is a national one, and of the utmost importance. So it is. But the trouble which the Democrats encounter in dealing with it is, as the Senator points out, that while the Republicans have shown themselves able and willing to contribute to the cause of a pure administration a searching investigation and hearty condemnation of bad men in office, the Democracy give no evidence that they would do more, or so much. The Democrats say, very naturally, that there have been frauds practiced on the Government by Republicans, and if the case could rest there, their claim to be restored to power would have some force. But the case cannot stop there. Republican frauds have been exposed by Republicans, and their authors have been exposed and driven out. Not only their authors, but those who innocently but carelessly allowed them to grow up. And this course has won the cordial and outspoken approval of the Republican press almost without exception. We suppose this journal will be regarded as a fair exponent of party feeling among the great mass of Republicans; and because we know that it is so, we venture to call attention to the entirely uncompromising position of the paper with reference to the Credit Mobilier frauds, the Sanborn contracts, and the transactions in the District of Columbia. The Democrats say The Times is an "organ." In these instances it was clearly the organ of Republican feeling, and an efficient one. We should say that the way the Republican Party dealt with these matters can be very favorably compared with Democratic treatment of the Tammany rascalities. Indeed, nothing shows the desperate impudence of the Democracy so much as its challenge to compare accounts on the score of official purity.

When Mr. Morton discusses the financial question, it is obvious that his calculations are made for the latitude of Indiana. His description of the compromise Currency bill is interesting. He says it is "a measure of expansion largely in excess of the bill vetoed by the President." This is not only a pleasing specimen of the kind of talk which Mr. Morton thinks will tickle the Hoosier ear, but it is news. He also remarks that all who voted for it did so for the express reason that it was a measure of expansion of the extreme character he ascribes to it. This also is news, and to none more entirely so than to many who voted for the bill, and who may possibly think they know their own motives better than Mr. Morton. The Senator says, in a spirit which no one who understands the requirements of financial discussion can fail to admire, that "the monster of contraction which stalked into Congress in December, with insolent air, was finally kicked out, after having had expansion crammed down its throat." We commend this delightful expression of feeling and opinion to those gentlemen in the United States Senate who thought that the best way to keep the expansionists quiet, and to prevent them from resorting to extreme measures, was to let them do as they had a mind to. The practical feature of the Senator's remarks on finance is his advocacy of free banking and his opposition to the substitution of greenbacks for bank notes. We are pleased to see also that he has arrived at the conclusion that the proposal to "pay" the bonds in greenbacks is "double repudiation."

CITY AND STATE.

To live in a city where there are paved streets, wide sewers, gas, water, schools, churches, theatres, parks, warehouses, markets, wharves, and docks, is, the New-York State Assessors would have us believe, to enjoy all the happiness that it is possible to procure in this world. Having arrived at this satisfactory conclusion many years ago, they had no difficulty in convincing themselves and their constituents that the real and personal property on Manhattan Island should be assessed for State taxation at a very much higher valuation than the real and personal property in any other part of the State. To their minds it was no argument against this extraordinary assumption that the luxuries enumerated had been dearly paid for by the possessors. That they had them, and that the residents of the rural districts had not, was quite sufficient ground upon which to determine that it was fair and just that they should be made continue to pay for having been so much more highly favored.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of this City, in their report for the present year, deal at considerable length, and in a very forcible manner, with this subject. They very clearly expose the unfairness of [illegible] that cannot be easily answered. The disparity in the ratio of valuation in the County of New-York, as compared with that in nearly all the other counties in the State, is shown by a few facts concerning the assessment of property in the interior of the State, which were brought to the notice of the State Assessors at a session held in this City last June. The Tax Commissioners' report presents them thus: "One citizen has sold a farm in the interior for $18,000 which was assessed for $4,000; another bought a place for $125,000, assessed for $12,500; another bought property for $84,000, assessed for $12,000, and another held property valued at $35,000, assessed at $6,000." The manifestly unfair system which has been employed by the State Assessors will appear more strongly in the light of facts taken from the census of 1860 and of 1870. In 1860 the number of acres of improved land in this State was reported by the census at 14,358,403, and valued at $803,343,593. Ten years later the same authority reported the number of acres of improved land at 15,627,206, valued at $1,272,857,766, being an increase in acreage of 1,268,803, and in value of $469,514,173. In 1859 the assessed valuation of all the real estate in the State, with the exception of New-York and Kings Counties, was $624,770,387. In 1870 it was $659,425,701, an increase of $34,655,314. In 1872 it was $675,314,236, an increase over 1859 of $50,543,849. Our readers should bear in mind that the foregoing assessment was made on *all* the real estate, farming lands, city lots, &c., and that while the farming lands alone had increased in value to the extent of $469,514,173, the increase in the entire assessment was but $34,655,314.

By contrasting this exhibit with that which the Commissioners make for New-York City, the unfairness will be seen at once. The assessed valuation of property situated here was, in 1859, $379,037,550; in 1870 it was $684,140,768, an increase of $305,103,218; in 1872 it was $797,148,665, an increase over 1859 of $418,111,115. In the State, New-York and Kings Counties excepted, the increase in thirteen years had been a fraction over eight per cent., while in the City of New-York in the same period the increase was over 110 per cent. In the matter of personal property the Commissioners show that a similar system has been observed by the Assessors. For instance, the census of 1860 reports the value of farming implements and live stock in the State at $133,022,991. The same authority ten years later valued them at $221,880,424, an increase of $88,857,433. The assessed valuation of *all* the personal property in the State, inclusive of New-York and Kings Counties, in 1859, was $130,039,610; in 1870 it was $133,858,977, an increase of $3,819,367; in 1872 it was $110,574,061, a *decrease* in thirteen years of $19,465,549. Now mark the difference in the Assessors' treatment of personal property in this City. In 1859 the assessed value of personal property here was $172,971,192; in 1870 it was $281,142,696, an increase of $108,171,504; in 1872 it was $306,947,223, an *increase* of $133,976,031 in thirteen years. But in another way there was a *decrease* in thirteen years in the personal assessments in the State, excepting New-York and Kings Counties, of fifteen per cent., while for the same period in the City of New-York the *increase* in personal assessments was seventy-seven and one-half per cent.

In the face of facts like these, it will be very strange indeed if the State Board of Equalization should still refuse to admit that injustice has been done to the taxpayers of this City. As an additional reason why the claim for an equitable allowance upon the assessment of real estate should not be disregarded, the Commissioners of Taxes say that a great deal of uncertainty has, for several years past, attended the collection of the assessments upon personal estate—"the amount of such assessment upon which it has proved impossible to collect the tax having probably ranged from twenty to thirty millions of dollars." Considering the circumstances, it is creditable to the Commissioners that they think it would be "morally criminal" in them to direct a higher rate of valuation of real estate in this City "until other portions of the State shall place themselves upon a line in their ratio of assessments with that established here."

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE CARLISTS.

Some time ago a foreigner was relating at an evening party at Madrid the story of Adam's revisit to the earth. The narrator explained how the father of men was perplexed in Italy, how on crossing the Alps into Germany he found nothing that he could understand, how matters grew darker and stranger at Paris, until on his reaching England he was altogether lost, confounded, and abroad, being unable to make out anything. Spain was his next point, where, to his infinite satisfaction, he found himself quite at home, so little had they changed since his absence, or, indeed, since the sun first shone over Toledo. When the stranger concluded, a distinguished Spaniard gravely remarked, the rest of the company coinciding, "Adam, Sir, was right, for Spain is Paradise." Probably this enlightened gentleman would be "of the same opinion still," for it is one of the many misfortunes of his country that nothing serves to put a large class of its inhabitants out of conceit about it. Bankrupt and degraded, it is still in their eyes the most glorious of lands.

The course of events in Spain since 1868 is without a parallel. In that year a long-smouldering popular resentment against Isabella and her Government showed signs of bursting into flame, and in July the Government avowed that it had proof of a revolutionary scheme in which three great sections of the Liberal opposition were concerned. The result of this alleged discovery was that Gens. Serrano, Dulce, and others were thrown into prison, and that the Queen's sister, the Duchess of Montpensier, and her husband, being accused of complicity in the plot, were desired to quit the country, and upon the Duke's representing that his wife, as an infanta of Spain, could not be exiled except under the hand of the sovereign, the Queen signed the warrant with her own hand. At the same time many eminent disaffected persons were banished, but these proceedings entirely failed to arrest the impending torrent. In September, 1868, it came with an ugly rush. For many years great attention had been paid to the fleet, and Spain had gradually regained her position [illegible] sioned to Isabella's party when, in September, the news came that an insurrection had broken out in Cadiz, and that the fleet off that port, and Admiral Topete, its commander, had joined the insurgents. This was the signal for a general rising, and in a very short time Serrano, Prim, and other exiled Generals were back again.

Between the 19th of September and the 7th of October, 1868, a few encounters took place between the insurgents and the Queen's troops, but the advisers of Isabella soon felt that the pricks were too many for them to kick against, and when the garrison of Madrid made common cause with the citizens, and refused to fight, the struggle was necessarily at an end. On the 3d of October Serrano entered the capital amid great enthusiasm, and four days later Gen. Prim arrived and received, if possible, a yet more enthusiastic reception. That evening Madrid was brilliantly illuminated, and the populace appeared wild with delight. And where was Isabella the Catholic all this time? Rome's darling daughter, the recipient of the Golden Rose, that special mark of pontifical approval, had been paying a visit to a brother sovereign, who, although then apparently in a position to give the law to Europe, was destined two years later to be in even a worse plight himself. Louis Napoleon and the Empress had been on their usual Autumn visit to Biarritz, and, when the revolutionary triumph was filling the streets of her capital with tumultuous joy, Isabella was at her castle at San Sebastian, the capital of Guipuzcoa, on the Bay of Biscay. She soon saw that matters had come to so desperate a pass that in common prudence she had better quit Spanish soil, and accordingly at the end of September, 1868, she started for French territory. She was accompanied by the King Consort, who played a very secondary part in her establishment, her uncle, Don Sebastian, her notorious Confessor, Father Claret, and other members of her household, and was met at the frontier by three officers of the Emperor's establishment, and at the railway station of Hendage by the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial. The Emperor placed the palace at Pau at her disposal, and there she took up her abode, and thence soon after fulminated a protest against her opponents.

Soon a provisional Junta was elected, and a Ministry was formed under Gen. Serrano, and at the instance of the Junta a number of decrees instituting liberal measures, among others absolute liberty of the press, appeared. But from that time there has not been a month of real serenity in the country. Ministry has succeeded Ministry, Cortes Cortes. A King was advertised for all over Europe. With the utmost difficulty a gallant young gentleman was found to accept the miserable office, and by a miracle he escaped with his life from the odious honor thrust upon him. In 1872 a further complication arose, in consequence of Don Carlos coming forward to claim the crown. He was supported by the aristocratic and sacerdotal interest, and has effectually succeeded in keeping the country over which he aspires to rule in a condition of anarchy, bankruptcy, and confusion.

Prince Bismarck's desire to interfere against the Carlists is, we may conjecture, principally dictated by the blow he hopes to deal through the Carlists at the Roman Catholic Party. Germany can have no territorial designs on Spain, and, after the experiences of Amadeus, no Hohenzollern can be crazy enough to desire a throne there. The Prince's action may perhaps be regarded as affording a chance of suppressing a nuisance which has already continued far too long.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Sooner or later there must come a new collision in Central Asia. The steady advance of the Russian frontier in the direction of Kashgar is sure to rouse the resistance of the Chinese Government. But the Celestial Empire is already paralyzed at the extremities; it is not impossible that an attack from without would result in a tumbling to pieces of that vast, but decaying, empire. The fact that China has viewed without effectual opposition the practical dismemberment of numerous outlying provinces is sufficient indication of the fatal disease that already has its seat in the heart of the Government at Peking. In what shape shall come the final struggle, we cannot tell. But it now seems inevitable that the political complications in Eastern Turkistan and other parts of Central Asia will soon be as threatening to the peace of Europe as the Eastern question has ever been. It is quite possible that China will be the Sick Man, while Turkey is recovering its sound health.

Pursuing a plan of a gradual extension of its Asian frontier, Russia is confronted on the east by that region of East Turkistan, lying on the Upper Oxus known as Kashgar and Khokund. The first named of these may be the immediate objective point, it would appear, in any Russian scheme of expansion. Kashgar in modern times acknowledged allegiance to China. It was part of the empire of Ghenghis Khan, and notwithstanding its many revolutions and invasions, was part of the Chinese Empire down to a very recent period. It was known to the Chinese as—and is still called by them—the Province of Nan-lu. Its Governor or Amban was appointed from Peking. The religion of the people is Mohammedan. The Chinese Government imposed light taxes and held a monopoly of its rich mines of gold, copper, and jade. The ancient ruling family of Kashgar were pretended descendants of Mohammed, known as Khojas. Under Chinese rule these were exiled to Khokund, a neighboring khanate on the north. Whenever a Khoja appeared in his ancient territory, the Chinese garrisons shut themselves into their fortress; and sometimes, after patiently waiting for the unwelcome intruder's departure, they blew themselves up in suicidal ruin. The sympathies of the people were always with the Khojas; but in 1857 they found a King Stork in Wullee Khan, who headed a revolution. His thirst for blood has given him an infamous name in history, and the pyramid of human skulls raised by him on the banks of the Kizyl was the horrible monument of his monstrous cruelty.

The Chinese eventually recovered posses- [illegible] ligious dissensions that followed weakened their authority, and in 1864 another Khoja from Khokund—Boozurg Khan—entered the territory, bent on conquest. Too inefficient to keep the power he had snatched, he soon made it over to an officer of his staff, Yakoob Beg, "a mere trooper," as he calls himself, but a precious rascal, as he is called. This man had already betrayed, for Russian gold, a portion of the territory intrusted to him as Commander in Chief of the Khokund forces. He entered upon his new rule with mighty energy. Under his iron sway the country has found a semblance of peace, and a code of law more stern than that of Draco keeps Kashgar in a state of tranquil repression. He is called the Atalik Ghazee, the Defender of the Faith, the Son of Islam. The country over which he holds dominion is separated from China proper by the Desert of Obi and a vast tract of territory filled with insurgent tribes, no longer paying homage to the Chinese Government.

By the Treaty of Peking, concluded in 1860, Russia was allowed a trading-post and Consul at Kashgar. Later, in response to inquiries from the British Government, during Earl Mayo's rule in India, Russia gave assurances that all of East Turkistan was embraced in Chinese authority. Still later, however, when Yakoob Beg interfered with Russian caravans, the Government at St. Petersburg compelled him to choose between peaceful trade or war. He wisely choose the former. In this way Russian goods have found a great market in Eastern Turkistan. It is even said that cloths manufactured in English mills to Russian order, for "destinations unknown," have found their way through Russia into Kashgar and Khokund. The next step will be more decisive. Kashgar is the emporium of Central Asiatic trade. It forms an important stage in the old line of land communication between Europe and Asia. In the event of war between Russia and any other European power in the East, its possession would be of prime strategic importance. It cannot be supposed that Great Britain could look on its acquisition by Russia, however disguised, with complacence. Of course, this possible complication would only be an incident in the general scheme which Russia is advancing in Central Asia, and it remains to be seen how China will regard such a step in Russian progress eastward. The Peking Government has promised to recover Nan-lu, as they still call Kashgar, as soon as the Mohammedan revolt in the Western Provinces, begun eighteen years ago, shall have been quelled. China keeps up the form of bearing on the official rolls the names of the Ambans of the dismembered provinces; but this conciliation to its ancient national pride has no weight. The shears of fate are slowly clipping off the frayed edges of the Celestial Empire. This generation may see its final collapse.

POLITICAL.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—THE TICKET AND PLATFORM—NEGRO EQUALITY AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL DENOUNCED.

Montgomery, Ala., July 31.—The Democratic Convention adjourned at 2 o'clock this morning. Geo. S. Houston, of Limestone County, is the nominee for Governor. He was for twenty years member of Congress, and for several terms Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. B. D. Lewis and W. H. Forney are for Congress at large. All the nominations are satisfactory. The resolutions are as follows:

The Democratic and Conservative people of Alabama, in convention assembled, do resolve and declare:

First—That the radical and dominant faction of the Republican Party in this State persistently, by false and fraudulent representations, have inflamed the passions and prejudices of the negroes, as a race, against the white people, and have thereby made it necessary for the white people to unite and act together in self-defense and for the preservation of white civilization.

Second—That the rights of all classes of men under the Constitution and laws of the land must be respected and preserved inviolate, but we deny that Congress can constitutionally enact laws to force the two races into social union or equality.

Third—That the so-called Civil Rights bill, recently passed the Federal Senate and now pending in the House, is a flagrant and dangerous invasion of the ancient conservative principles of personal liberty and free government, and is a palpable violation of the Federal Constitution, and presents an issue of vital moment to the American people, and calls upon them to decide at the ballot-box whether they will or will not be coerced to the absolute social as well as political equality of the negro race with themselves. We view with abhorrence the attempt on the part of the Federal Government to take control of the schools, colleges, churches, hotels, railroads, steam-boats, theatres, and grave-yards, for the purpose of establishing negro equality, and enforcing it under numerous penalties of fines, damages, and imprisonment.

Fourth—Civil remedies for the protection of civil rights are adequately provided for by the common law to all races of men in this State, and added to these are social remedies for social wrongs, which every race and class of men are properly left free by the laws to adopt for themselves, so that the negro race has the same means of protecting itself against the invasions of its civil rights under the law, and against intrusion upon its so-called rights and privileges by the white race, that we have to preserve and protect ourselves and families against the intrusion of the negro race. Under these laws the race to which, in the providence of God, we belong, has achieved an eminence among the people of the world which is our proud inheritance, and has become to us a trust we cannot resign without dishonor. We therefore denounce, as violative of the letter and spirit of our Constitution, and as dishonoring to the genius of our race, all legislative enactments which attempt to convert into crimes the rules and maxims of our social intercourse, to which we are indebted for the excellence and glory of our civilization, or to punish with degrading penalties our refusal to admit an ignorant and barbarous race to equal participation with our families in our social institutions.

Fifth—That we extend to all of our race, in every clime, the right hand of fellowship and a cordial invitation to come and settle among us and unite their destinies with ours.

Sixth—That proper laws should be enacted by the Legislature to secure to the employes of railroad corporations liens upon the property of such corporations for the payment of their wages.

Seventh—The exigencies of the times and the impoverished condition of the people render it imperative that the State Government should return at once to that system of economy in public expenditures which conduced so much to the successful and satisfactory administration of the Government and the prosperity of the people before the war. Through Radical legislation and misgovernment new and unnecessary offices and agencies have been created, with large salaries, and every other device conceivable to our enemies and oppressors resorted to, until our State Government, no longer under the control of the people, has, in its practice and precepts, reversed, abrogated, and annulled the Democratic maxim, that governments are based upon the consent of the governed. Retrenchment in the number of officers, in official salaries, and in the fees or commissions of agents, is necessary and indispensable to the public welfare; and we pledge ourselves to reduce every public expenditure, and abolish and dispense with every office demanded by an economical administration of the Government.

Eighth—The Democratic and Conservative Party of Alabama is pledged, so soon as it shall be placed in power by being intrusted with the State Administration, to cause to be made such speedy and thorough investigation as shall by its result make known to the people of the United States and to the world our true financial condition, and by its representatives here assembled it resolves that every dollar justly owing by the State shall be faithfully and fully paid when it is able to do so. At the same time it is firmly determined that the [illegible]

THE MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES.

GOV. AMES APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT FOR TROOPS—THE SITUATION AT VICKSBURG—THE PRESIDENT DECLINES TO ACT.

Washington, D. C., July 31.—The following is the telegram of Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, to the President in relation to the Vicksburg trouble:

Jackson, Miss., July 29.

President U. S. Grant, Washington:

I regret to inform you that I find upon returning here that an alarming condition of affairs exists at Vicksburg. Infantry and cavalry organizations exist, and it is reported that a number of pieces of artillery have been sent to that city, and these bodies, organized and armed without authority and in violation of law, assume to be guardians of the peace. This is a political controversy. On one side the Democrats, represented by the whites, claim that they fear frauds on the part of their opponents. The Republicans, consisting mainly of blacks, claim that they fear frauds and also violence on the part of the Democrats. At one time a collision and bloodshed were feared by all—now by the Republicans; but by the Democrats it is disbelieved, only because they have become masters of the situation. It is they also who oppose the presence of troops at this time. Of the causes of this lamentable state of affairs it is now useless to speak. I only seek peace and protection for all. Can there be any serious objection why troops should not be sent there? No harm can result, for troops are in many of our cities—at this moment in two of the cities of this State. Their presence may do great good. It may save many lives. Even one would more than compensate for the harm which, if any, I do not see to result from such presence. Will it not be the least of evils to have troops there for any emergency? (Signed,) ADELBERT AMES,
Governor of Mississippi.

The following reply was sent to Gov. Ames to-day:

Washington, July 31, 1874.

Hon. A. Ames, Jackson, Miss.:

The contents of your dispatch have been submitted to the President. He declines to move the troops, except under a call made strictly in accordance with the terms of the Constitution.

W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

CANADA.

DEADLY ASSAULT ON A POLICE OFFICER.

Montreal, Canada, July 31.—While Policeman Baiguet was arresting a drunken man to-day an attempt was made by some of the latter's friends to rescue him. Con Deery dealt Baignet a fearful blow on the head with a shovel, laying open the scalp and battering in the skull. The doctors pronounce recovery impossible. Deery has not yet been arrested.

Paloka and Hagens are charged with attempting to defraud their creditors and leave the country. It is understood that the former has gone to the States. Hagens has been arrested on the charge of embezzling $16,000, and committed to prison.

CELEBRATION OF EMANCIPATION DAY.

London, Ontario, July 31.—Emancipation day will be celebrated here to-morrow by the colored citizens under the auspices of the Ladies of the Victoria Court Order of Heroines.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

Quebec, Ontario, July 31.—Hon. Mr. Irvin has resigned his portfolio in the local Government. Other defections are said to have taken place. It is reported that the Premier will resign, and Hon. Mr. Joly be called on to form a new Government.

The ship Pocahontas, from Liverpool to Quebec, is ashore on Perce Rock, near Caconna. A steamer has gone to her assistance.

The number of sea-going vessels entered inward, from the opening of navigation to the present date, is 688, and clearances 564, leaving 124 in port.

The freight market during the past week has been in a rather depressed condition, under the influence of the general dullness of trade and the indisposition of shippers to take up more tonnage than is absolutely required.

ACTION OF THE CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.

Montreal, July 31.—At a meeting of the Corn Exchange Association a resolution to make all transactions in produce cash on delivery was rejected by a large majority.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

St. Louis, Mo., July 31.—Great quantities of grasshoppers have appeared in Western and Southwestern Kansas, and are destroying everything before them. Much damage and distress is apprehended.

St. Paul, Minn., July 31.—Grasshoppers are rapidly moving eastward in myriads, and will doubtless reach Wisconsin, perhaps Illinois, before the flying season is past. They are reported to-day very abundant at a number of points far east of the former scene of their activity. Even in this city several gardens are overrun with them. All the damage the late comers can now do is to deposit eggs, which will hatch out millions of devastating insects another year. It is now absolutely certain that other States than this will complain of the scourge next year, and if the clouds of insects continue their present movement even Central and Eastern States will not escape.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—OFFICERS ELECTED.

Utica, N. Y., July 31.—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias closed its session at 4 o'clock this morning. The following is a complete list of the officers elected: Grand Chancellor, John H. Meech, of Buffalo; Vice Grand Chancellor, Frank Harder, of Castleton; Grand Prelate, P. C. E. H. Mullins, of New-York; Grand Banker, R. L. Carpenter, of Matteawan; Supreme Representatives, long term, James Irving; short term, John W. Root, both of Brooklyn. The following officers were appointed by the Grand Chancellor: Grand Guide, Past Chancellor Smith, of Elmira; Inner Guard, P. C. Crandall, of New-York; Outer Guard, P. C. Richardson, of Troy. The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held in Brooklyn on the fourth Monday in July, 1875.

CANAL FREIGHTS.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 31.—Notwithstanding that canal-boats refused to take freight at the ruling rates the early part of this month, the tolls received at the Collector's office in this city foot up $212,517 05, and 1,240 boats cleared, being but a slight falling off from the corresponding month last year. The tolls for the entire season so far, however, exceed last year's receipts for the same period by $60,247 20.

THE PROPOSED RECEPTION OF GOV. JEWELL.

Last evening, says the Hartford *Daily Courant* of the 31st of July, there was a meeting of prominent citizens at the parlors of the City Guard to make arrangements for tendering a public reception to Gov. Jewell, who is expected to reach home in a few days from St. Petersburg, where he has filled the position of Minister of the United States for nearly a year, resigning it to accept the office of Postmaster General. The assemblage was enthusiastic in its purpose. Gen. L. A. Dickinson called the meeting to order, and Major Thomas McManus was appointed Chairman, and Major B. F. Blakeslee, Secretary. Gen. Dickinson stated that Gov. Jewell was expected to reach New-York on the 10th of August; he would go to Long Branch to report to the President, and on the 11th would start for Hartford. Col. G. P. Bissell suggested a reception programme, providing for a reception at the depot by a committee of citizens and a military escort, and a procession from there to some public hall, where the Mayor might make a formal welcome and Gov. Jewell might respond, and then for the procession to escort him to the residence of Mrs. Jewell, on Washington street, where the Governor will remain temporarily. This is an outline of the programme, which will probably govern the action of the Committee of Arrangements, subsequently appointed.

Mr. J. G. Batterson moved, and the motion was carried, that the citizens of Hartford give a suitable reception to Gov. Jewell on his arrival in Hartford.

Capt. John L. White then tendered an escort the Hartford City Guard, which offer was accepted with thanks on motion of Mr. E. Goodman. Similar action was taken with reference to the offer of the Governor's Foot Guards. It was also voted to accept the offers of all other military organizations that might choose to take part in the demonstration. It is probable that the whole First Regiment will turn out, as their regular field day comes in August, and they could make this the occasion of it.

On motion of General Dickinson a general committee was appointed to take charge of the arrangements. The committee were given power to fill vacancies.

On motion of Ezra Hall it was voted that his honor, Mayor Sprague, be invited to receive and welcome the Governor.

Mr. C. S. Davidson, Superintendent of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, tendered in behalf of Vice President [illegible]

THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON AT TERRE HAUTE.

DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCIES ON THE TARIFF QUESTION—THE CURRENCY BILL REVIEWED—DEMOCRATIC REPUDIATION OF THE DEBT—"ABHORRENCE" OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, July 31.—Senator Morton opened the campaign in a speech to-night at the Opera-house before a large and appreciative audience. He was introduced by Col. R. W. Thompson, and read his speech from manuscript. For several days past he has been quite feeble, but was in reasonable health and spirits to-night. The speech was well received, and is regarded as a cautious, dignified, and able discussion of the leading questions of the canvass. The Senator left at 11 o'clock for Hot Springs, via St. Louis, where he will spend several weeks. The following is an abstract of Mr. Morton's speech:

THE PARTIES CONTRASTED.

Resolutions against corruption are cheap clap-trap. All parties profess to be opposed to corruption, but it is usually the corruption of their opponents. The true test of a party is its self-examination and purification, and tried by this test the Republican Party is distinguished above every other in the history of the country. Nobody believes the Democratic Party to be particularly sensitive about corruption. When in power it voted for the skill and industry with which it covered up the frauds of its own members; but the Republican Party, on the contrary, has uncovered all delinquencies and rascalities in its own ranks, and has promptly punished every official detected in wrong. The Democratic Party sought to protect itself against public opinion by concealing the delinquencies of its members; the Republican Party has proceeded upon the theory that self-examination and the exposure and punishment of its rogues was the best guarantee for its continuance in power. There are good and bad men in all parties, as there are in all human organizations, and the bad will eventually control and corrupt all societies unless exposed and repressed. The detection of the Credit Mobilier, Sanborn, and District of Columbia transactions were the earnest and voluntary work of the Republican Party, and while it discovered here and there a diseased member it reveals, nevertheless, the healthy tone, vigor, and condition of the mass. The Republican Party was formed upon principles rather upon measures. It does not exist in particular measures, but in principles out of which measures are to be shaped to suit the times. It is a progressive party, and whenever it ceases to be such, and becomes conservative, then you may begin to talk about its mission being fulfilled. For years to come the contest will be between the Republican and Democratic Parties, and between the two there is no room for a third party, and every one that is formed will be feeble and ephemeral. These parties represent different ideas, tendencies, and modes of thought, which are in irrepressible conflict. The Democratic Party is out of power, and is struggling to regain it. It seizes upon every popular discontent, and seeks to avail itself of every local passion or prejudice to injure the Republican Party. It has no policy for administering the Government, and makes no attempt at consistency. It is at liberty to profess in one locality what it denies in another. It uses any weapon of assault, knowing that there is little responsibility attached to a minority struggling for power, as there is to those who are in possession of it. In Maine it is for free trade, in Pennsylvania for high protective tariff, and in Indiana for "a tariff for revenue." In some of the States it reasserts the resolutions of '98, which produced the rebellion, while in others it rushes to the opposite extreme, and declares the power of Congress to overturn the State Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina.

On the temperance question the Democratic position is as varied as the circumstances surrounding it in the different States and Territories; with this qualification, however, that there is a general leaning to the side of intemperance. It may be said, generally, to go as far in favor of the unrestrained traffic in intoxicating liquors as it can not to wholly forfeit the respect and friendship of those who are inclined to the side of temperance. If the temperance men are for prohibition, the Democracy are for a license law, always striking lower and making a bid for the support of those who traffic in intoxicating liquors. If the temperance men asked only for a license law, then the Democracy would put the license very low, or have no license at all, still offering inducements for the support of that class of men. Whatever measure may be proposed in any State or Territory whereby to diminish the evils of intemperance, for some reason it is sure to come short of receiving Democratic support; and they never fail to find some good reason for opposing it, although they may deal in glittering generalities in favor of temperance and reform. It is the general tendency and proclivity of the Democratic Party against the temperance reform to which I call attention.

It was so with reference to slavery and the rebellion. Professing to be opposed to the action of the rebels, it yet opposed every measure calculated to suppress it, and generally cast the weight of its influence in favor of the rebellion.

THE CURRENCY.

On the subject of the currency the Senator reviewed the debate in the Senate. Commencing with the President's annual message to Congress, in which he declared his belief that there was not more than enough currency in the country for the dullest season of the year, and that specie payments could not be resumed until our exports, exclusive of gold, pay for our imports, interest abroad, and other specie obligations. He analyzed the bill finally passed by both Houses of Congress as a compromise measure, and signed by the President, characterizing it as a measure of expansion largely in excess of the bill vetoed by the President. The effect of this bill in expanding the volume of currency in circulation was distinctly recognized by all who voted for it, and those who voted against it, did so for that express reason. Notwithstanding the immense clamor against expansion and the bitter denunciations from a large portion of the press, both Houses of Congress, by a vote approaching to unanimity, and the President by his approval of the bill, recognized the necessity for increasing the amount of money in circulation in order to restore confidence, and to again set the wheels of business in motion. The bill extinguished the threat of contraction which hung over the business of the country like a suspended sword, and is an explicit declaration against that policy. The common sense of the country prevailed against theory, and the good effects of the measure are already visible in every part of the United States. The monster of contraction which stalked into Congress in December, with insolent air, was finally kicked out of it, after having had expansion crammed down its throat. Contraction, which was but another name for confiscation, became so odious, that in the closing weeks of the session scarce any one dared to lift his voice in its favor.

The Senator then briefly examined the plans proposed to bring about the resumption of specie payments. First, it is proposed to repeal the Legal-tender acts, which, without argument, he denounced as repudiation of the most wanton and disastrous character, leaving a currency in the hands of the people worthless, after violating the contract upon which the people accepted them. Second, it is proposed, as was by Mr. Greeley, to resume by resuming. This is like a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. What the country wants is not to be placed upon the rock of contraction or thrust into the abyss of repudiation, but repose, the return of good times, the restoration of confidence, the revival of enterprise, progress, and improvement such as we had for ten years previous to the panic. If with this grand restoration and resurrection of the country specie payments do not come by natural processes, it is certain that they cannot be forced by the rack, the thumb-screw, or any schemes of slow torture that may be devised. The Republican platform declares in favor of such an increase of the currency as may be demanded by the business of the country. Currency is the instrument of business. When there is just enough for the business of one year it does not demand an argument to prove that there should be more next year when business and population have largely increased. Whatever the character of the currency there should be enough to do business with; this whether the currency be gold, silver, or paper. If the quality be not good is that any reason why the quantity should be reduced? If the food of a family is not of the best quality is that any good reason why the supply should be made less than is necessary to their support? Will the starvation of the family contribute to improve the character of their food? It was Dr. Sangrado's theory that when a man's system was run down and his blood poor he should be subjected to still further reduction and blood-letting. The country has had a surfeit of political Sangrados, and the theories of that school of medicine for our ills are not winning many supporters at this day.

PAYMENT OF THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

The first resolution of the Democratic platform declares for the payment of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks. It was contended with great force that the Government had the right to use the greenbacks in existence when the five-twenty bonds were sold in their payment. But in 1867 Mr. Pendleton advanced the proposition that years after the bonds had been sold Congress had the right to make a further issue of greenbacks beyond the $400,000,000 authorized, and to make them a legal-tender in payment of the pre-existing bonds. This proposition of Mr. Pendleton had the support of Mr. Hendricks and many other leading Democrats, and resulted in a violent discussion of the whole question. In 1869, soon after the inauguration of President Grant, Congress passed an act declaratory of the law, and intended to be a final settlement of the entire question. I accepted it as a final settlement, and believe it must be so now received. Since that time these bonds have been bought and sold upon the express declaration of the Government that they should be paid in coin, and the Government is estopped from now asserting the right to pay them in any other way. The Democratic platform, therefore, involves a double repudiation: First, by proposing to make a new greenback with which to pay the five-twenties; and, secondly, by proposing to repeal the pledge given in 1869, upon the faith of which these bonds have been bought and sold for more than five years. It is safe to predict that the settlement of this question by the act of 1869 will not be reopened; that the national bank system will not be destroyed, and that the whole amount of greenbacks in circulation will never exceed $382,000,000, the amount now in use. The problem remaining to be solved is to redeem these greenbacks in coin, and that will be done at the "earliest practicable day." But not the present. It will be after the effects of the panic have passed away, good times have been restored, and the balance of trade [illegible] tiful harvests, strong hopes are entertained of a great revival in business and prosperity in the Fall, and that the work of building railroads, and other public improvements, and the extension of manufactures and trade, will have a vigorous and permanent renewal. While the additional bank currency voted to the West, may not be taken up very rapidly, and in fact cannot be until there shall have been a revival of business, it will be taken at no distant period, and then the demand will be renewed for free banking, and the removal of the monopoly feature of the National Banking law, which has ever been its blemish and has largely contributed to whatever of unpopularity the system may have. After all, it is a distinguishing fact that the common sense of the people prevails in the end over all fine-spun theories in finance as in other matters, and notwithstanding all that has been said about our currency as being depreciated and fluctuating rag money, everbody knows it is a good currency, under which the country has prospered as it never did before, and that its further improvement will be natural, steady, and healthy. And with these considerations I am content to await the developments of the future on the financial question.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Democratic platform demands the repeal of the national bank system, and, while the resolution does not say so in terms, it means a return to the old system of State banks. What that may be, I need not remind my older hearers. The national banks afford a currency that is perfectly secured, in which everybody has entire confidence, that is of equal value in all parts of the Union, that is not easily counterfeited, and is, in all respects, the safest and most satisfactory bank currency this country has ever had. The proposition to destroy this system involves a radical change in our finances, the calling in of $900,000,000 of loans these banks have made to the people, and the vast derangement, distress, and contraction incident to the passage to another and a new system. The principal reason for this proposed change is that the Government is paying interest to these banks upon their bonds, which, it is alleged, is an increased burden and expenditure. This argument ought not to deceive an intelligent person. If these bonds were not held by the banks they would be held by somebody else, to whom the interest would have to be paid. The banks are required to buy bonds and deposit them as security for their notes, which notes they must obtain from the Government paying the expense of printing them. This is a safeguard against overissue, while the deposit of the bonds makes the note-holder and the Government absolutely secure. But if the national bank notes are to be replaced by greenbacks, there must be a new issue of $354,000,000, making the aggregate amount $736,000,000. If the Government cannot obtain the gold to redeem $382,000,000, where will it get the gold to redeem $736,000,000; and if the return of specie payments be desirable, and it is hindered by the impossibility to redeem the existing greenbacks, what is to be done when the amount is increased 100 per cent. The day of specie payments is postponed at least ten years, and, according to the generally-received theories, this will add largely to the depreciation of the greenbacks. In the act of 1864 a distinct pledge was given that the volume of greenbacks should not exceed $400,000,000. The position of the Democracy is beset with conflicts and difficulties. When Chief Justice Chase decided the acts of 1862 and 1863 unconstitutional, the Democrats sustained the decision; and when two new Judges were appointed to the Supreme Bench by the President, and that decision were reversed, the Democrats cried out against a packed court. During the rebellion, when greenbacks were a necessity, they denounced them with every epithet at their command, and denied the power to issue them. In a time of profound peace, to gain a political advantage, they assert the power, though it would involve a broken pledge, and is stripped of the plea of necessity.

NEGRO PREJUDICE.

The Democratic Convention "viewed with abhorrence" the attempt to take control of all the schools, colleges, churches, hotels, railroads, steamboats, theatres, and graveyards, for the purpose of establishing negro equality, and they "arraign Senators Morton and Pratt for their votes on this infamous measure." I arraign the authors of this resolution for gross ignorance of the Civil Rights bill. It does not "take control" of any of these places, but simply makes it a penal offense to deprive a negro of his equal enjoyment of these institutions because of his race and color. If colored children enjoy the equal benefits of the common schools, though in separate schools, the Civil Rights bill is complied with. The Fourteenth amendment makes all colored people citizens, places everybody on an equality, and the Constitution of the State of Indiana makes it the duty of the Legislature "to establish and maintain a system of education the benefits of which shall be open and free to all." What more does the Civil Rights bill in this behalf than the State Constitution? The Superior Court of Marion County, in a decision rendered by Judge Perkins, a distinguished Democrat, and for many years a member of the Supreme Bench, declared that colored children had equal rights with white children in the public school, and could not be excluded from their equal benefit and enjoyment. The old bugbear of social equality, which has so often done service in the case of the Democracy, is again paraded to affright the souls of those who do not feel confident of their social positions. The school, hotel, and graveyard questions are about the best hold the Democracy have upon the prejudice against race and color, and we must expect to see them make the most of them. The future is long, and revelation, history, and reason alike teach us that justice and the right will triumph in the end. The doctrine of civil and political equality has been firmly intrenched in the Constitution, and, notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in its pathway by lingering prejudice and the exigency of parties, will march to a speedy and final triumph. The Democratic Party is pledged by its constitution, its history, affiliations, and hopes of the future to undying hostility to the negro race. The Republican Party is pledged by its immortal history, by its sacred principles, to stand by the five millions of new-born freemen, and must continue to be in the future, as it has in the past, the party of liberty, equality, justice, and the indivisible union of the States. Without any apology for the corruptions and disorders in the State of South Carolina, or elsewhere in the South, the Republican Party recognizes them as evils necessarily resulting from the rebellion and the disordered condition of society. For this disorder the Democratic Party is responsible; for the mental and moral condition of the negroes slavery and its abettors are responsible. For the preservation of the Union, for the abolition of slavery, the enfranchisement of the negroes, and the reconstruction of the State Governments in the South upon the principles of liberty and equal rights to all, the Republican party is proud to take the responsibility.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

The eighth section of the Democratic platform demands the repeal of the Baxter bill and the enactment of such a license law as shall "protect society and produce a large increase of the school fund." It is notorious that the motives of the convention for favoring a license law were not the protection of society and the increase of the school fund, but to secure the votes and influence of those who favor the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The Republican Convention proposed to refer the question of the sale of intoxicating liquors to the decision of each local community or neighborhoods, and to let the majority determine whether such sales should be permitted or prohibited therein. The failure of laws to promote the cause of temperance can generally by traced to the absence of public opinion in the particular locality having sufficient strength to enforce them. Laws of this character can only be sustained and executed by a strong public opinion in their favor. Under the plan proposed of leaving the decision of this question to each locality or neighborhood, the existence of such an opinion will be determined in advance by a vote of the people. If the majority of the people in a particular locality believe in the traffic in intoxicating liquors, they can have it under license regulations. If in another community the majority are opposed to such traffic, believing it immoral, unhealthy, and in every way injurious, should not their wishes prevail. Is not this solution of the question in harmony with republican principles and the right of local self-government? If in a given community a majority of the people are opposed to the traffic should they have it forced upon them by perhaps a very small minority? And if, on the other hand, in another community a majority of the people are in favor of the traffic, should they be prevented from having it in their midst by a like minority?

The pretense in the Democratic platform that this traffic should be forced into a community against the wishes of a majority of the people "for the protection of society and the increase of the school fund," is utterly preposterous, and will deceive nobody. Those who favor the traffic in intoxicating liquors are willing to accept a license law, and it was to please them, and not to enlarge the school fund, that the convention declared in favor of it.

A large portion of the people in every State believe that the traffic in intoxicating liquors is injurious to public morals, and destroys the health, happiness, and prosperity of multitudes every year, and should therefore be prohibited. Another portion are opposed to prohibitory laws upon various grounds; some for the reason that they cannot be enforced, and do not diminish intemperance; others allege that such laws are an invasion of private rights; and others again for the reason that certain liquors classed as intoxicating are not so, but are healthful, and the use of them not injurious to public morals and good order. The power to decide these various questions undoubtedly belongs to the people of the State in their sovereign legislative capacity. Any general law prohibiting or regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquors would be offensive in some localities and acceptable in others, and for these reasons would be executed in some and not in others. What is fairer, and what better can be done, than to refer the decision of this question under the law to each particular locality?

THE TARIFF.

The Democratic Convention declared for a tariff for revenue, intending to have it understood as favoring free trade as against protection; but every man knows that a revenue tariff is, to a greater or less extent, a protective tariff. A "horizontal" tariff, regulated to raise two hundred millions of dollars, would, as to many articles, be prohibitory, and hence the tariff must be discriminating. Some years since Indiana Democrats favored the placing of the highest duties on articles that could not be produced in the United States—as tea and coffee—and all articles that were manufactured here should be allowed to come in free, or as near free as possible. It was argued that if the tariff gave protection to home production it would diminish the importation, and thereby diminish the revenue. It was so obvious that a tariff levied upon these principles would be for the benefit of foreign as against home industry, that this line of argument has been abandoned; and the Republican Party, succeeding to power, framed its tariff, and has constantly maintained it, upon the principle that it should not be either specially in favor of home or foreign manufacture, but so as to afford fair and reasonable competition, relying upon that to reduce prices. How [illegible] transportation must ever be a great obstacle and expense in the approach to foreign markets! We have a soil of unsurpassed fertility, mineral resources, coal, timber, and all the means for sustaining a vast and varied industry, and of thus becoming independent of distant States. How unwise, therefore, for us to cultivate a policy which makes us dependent upon foreign, distant, and costly markets for our productions, and to import those articles we can ourselves produce! Just when the time has come for the West to develop itself, and for the establishment of our industries upon sure foundations, we are met with the insane cry of free trade, advised to throw down every protection to industry, to put American labor upon a level, as to dignity and price, with the pauper labor of Europe, and to continue our dependence upon the East, and the payment of tribute to foreign countries. England, France, and Germany protected their industries by tariffs until they were completely established, and had nothing to fear from lower wages or cheaper capital in surrounding countries, and then united in a labor of disinterested affection to instruct the people of the United States in the beauties of free trade. Doctrinarians may continue to theorize, and political parties continue to higgle about the tariff, but we may rest assured that it will be maintained substantially as it is during this generation.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Another question of paramount importance is the change in the system of Presidential elections. The dangers and imperfections of the present system are well understood, and may plunge the nation into civil war at any time. The theory and reasons for the establishment of the Electoral Colleges have all failed, and the colleges are potent only for mischief. A small majority may determine the vote of a whole State, electors being chosen on a general ticket, and, as in New-York has been frequently the case, a Presidential vote in a particular locality may carry the entire State. If the colleges fail to elect, the election goes to the House of Representatives, wherein Nevada, with only 40,000 inhabitants, has the same vote as New-York, with her 5,000,000 population. In 1825 Mr. Adams, who had received less than one-third of the popular vote, was elected by the House over Gen. Jackson, who had received a large plurality of the popular and electoral vote. The path of duty is the path of safety. We should brush away the electoral machinery and the election by the House of Representatives, and choose the President and Vice President by the direct vote of the people, giving the election to the candidate who has received the highest number of votes.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The Senator examined the transportation question at considerable length, affirming the power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce, and of each State to control its own individual commerce, subject only to the restrictions of the Constitution of the United States. What Congress has already done was clearly explained, but the question, in all its bearings, was one of great delicacy and moment to the country, and could not be hastily solved. It is not practicable for Congress to enact general laws regulating rates for traffic. These must vary from a multitude of local circumstances, but it is clearly within the power of Congress, and seems to be practicable, to establish Boards of Railroad Commissioners to be vested with certain powers, to be governed by general regulations, within which they shall have the power to supervise and regulate the rate for freight and passengers upon all inter-State railroads, so as to prevent unjust discriminations between different localities or classes of persons, to prevent combinations between railroad corporations and other persons to put up the prices of freight or passenger fares; to prevent railway corporations from taking advantage of the obstruction of lakes, rivers, and canals by post or low water, to put up freights or taxes beyond what would be a reasonable, fair, and honest profit; and, in short, to prevent extortions and impositions by railroad companies upon the people of the country, however attempted to be practiced. The interests and rights of all parties should be protected with equal care and vigilance, the railroad companies to be left in the control of their property as far as may be consistent with public interests, and not to be interfered with by these Boards of Commissioners except in clear cases. While Congress must and should look to it that the people do not suffer from oppression by capitalists, combinations, or corporations, the people, on the other hand, should remember that railroads are indispensable to the growth and prosperity of the country, and the construction of more becomes important from year to year. Capital is timid, and even will not invest in building new roads if legislation is had whereby railroad property is made less valuable and secure. Great moderation should be had and care taken that legislation should be aimed only at real abuses, and interfere as little as possible with the capital of railroads by their owners.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The draft of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada does not meet the Senator's approval. He fails to see in it any advantages to be gained by the whole country, and especially by the States of the Northwest. The proposed treaty would give to Canada substantially the advantages of being a State of the Union, while she still retains all the advantages of the British connection, and is to us, in every respect, a foreign country. Her adherence to the British Government springs from hostility to the United States; her trade and affiliations are naturally with us, and for five months in the year she is shut out from commercial connection with Europe save through our territory. Canada does not nor cannot flourish in her present political relations, and in the interest of her independence the Reciprocity Treaty should not be concluded. So long as she chooses to remain a part of Great Britain, she should be consistently treated as such.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I am proud to say that, while the Republican Party may have erred, it has not proved false to any great principle, nor cowardly in the presence of any great question. Its aims are noble and patriotic, and it does not seek a continuance in power by pandering to vice and prejudice, but refers to its past record of great actions in behalf of the Union, of liberty, education, equality, and the material growth and improvement of the nation, as an earnest of what it seeks to accomplish in the future. And there must be no cessation in its labors; it must not presume to live upon the glories and memories of the past. Its first and ever-present duty is introspection, self-examination, the correction of errors, the introduction of reforms. It must look to the execution and enforcement of the Constitution and laws; and, while asserting the existence of the nation and the just powers of the National Government, it should ever be vigilant to preserve in all their just extent the rights and powers of the States, ever carrying before it, as a lamp to guide its steps, those great fundamental principles which have given to the party its power and glory—equal rights to all—equal and exact justice to all men.

A portion of the speech was devoted to the question of State taxation, showing that the proposed reduction by the Democracy of the State levy to five cents on the hundred dollars was a delusion and a sham, involving an annual deficit, if attempted, of $845,627 58, for which money would have to be borrowed at a high rate of interest. Under Republican rule the State had been gradually lifted out of debt, while it paid its expenses as it went along. Never were the affairs of the State in better condition, and it would be the sheerest madness to transfer the Government into the hands of a party with such a record as the Democracy.

THE JERSEY CITY HOMICIDE.

Coroner Reinhard last night concluded the inquest over the body of James McCann, who was found murdered on Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, on Monday morning last. The prisoner, Thomas W. Brooks, who, it will be remembered, surrendered himself to the Police authorities, was allowed to testify. The room was densely packed, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. Alexander McCoy, Slauten Chapman, John O'Rourke, and Alexander Yealing testified to seeing the murdered man perfectly sober as late as 11:30 Sunday night. Thomas W. Brooks, the prisoner, testified that he resided in Newark, and kept a fish stand in Centre Market. Sunday night he came from Newark to go to New-York, and when on Communipaw avenue, a man suddenly appeared on the road and attempted to get on his wagon. He seized his whip and struck at him, but it was wrenched from his grasp. The man then struck him with the butt end, when he in self-defense drew his revolver and fired at his assailant twice. The horse, becoming frightened at the report, ran away, and he thought nothing further of the matter until he read of a man having been found dead, with a bullet in his head, near where he had the difficulty. Several witnesses were examined, and testified to the good character of the prisoner. The evidence being all in, the Coroner briefly charged the jury, and at 10:20 they retired to deliberate.

CHARGED WITH DESERTING A DROWNING COMPANION.

Coroner Woltman caused the arrest, yesterday, of Thomas and Patrick Ryan and John Charters, who, it is alleged, refused to assist a young man named John Dunn, who was drowning. The facts in the case, as far as is known, are that these three men, with the deceased, went to Ward's Island in a row-boat on the 21st inst. While there Dunn went to bathe, and getting beyond his depth was drowned. It was said by some people in the vicinity that Dunn's companions deliberately rowed away from him when he was drowning. The prisoners deny this, however, and say that they could not possibly save the boy. The Coroner admitted them to bail in $500 each, Michael Maloney, a contractor, of No. 1,974 Third avenue, becoming their bondsman.

SHOT HIS NEIGHBOR'S CHICKEN.

Mr. John Gilmore, who resides on Morgan avenue, Brooklyn, keeps a lot of fancy chickens, and they, not respecting the rights of property, have been and are in the habit of invading the premises of Mr. Bottner, who lives next door. Mr. Bottner, not liking to have his garden scratched up and devastated, finding remonstrances to be of no avail, fired on the invading horde, on Wednesday last, with a shot-gun heavily charged with No. 6 shot. Miss Gilmore, the daughter of the owner of the fowls, was unluckily within range, and recieved two shot in the face—one in the cheek and one in the forehead. Gilmore became infuriated at seeing his daughter wounded, and hastened to glut his ire on the offending Bottner, and administered to him a sound beating. Then came the usual appeal to the authorities, charge and counter-charge were made, and [illegible] locked up. Justice James, before [illegible]

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

WILL FRANCIS D. MOULTON TESTIFY?

WHAT MR. SHEARMAN THINKS ABOUT IT—DISTRICT ATTORNEY WINSLOW ON MR. TILTON'S ARREST—THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS—THE COMMITTEE.

Public interest in the Beecher scandal centres chiefly at present round the person of Mr. Francis D. Moulton. Mr. Tilton's friends look to him for evidence which shall substantiate the statement published by Mr. Beecher's accuser. Mr. Beecher's friends confidently assert that Mr. Moulton knows nothing the publication of which could hurt the Pastor of Plymouth Church. The Investigating Committee is very anxious to hear Mr. Moulton's testimony. Not satisfied with sending a summons to him by mail, they have secured the services of several special messengers, and sent them in pursuit of Mr. Moulton, with instructions to notify him in person. The silence which Mr. Moulton has so strictly maintained up to the present is differently construed by the friends of the accuser and the accused. Mr. Shearman, who is a lawyer, the Clerk of Plymouth Church, and one of Mr. Beecher's most intimate friends, remarked yesterday, when asked his opinion of the action of Mr. Moulton in refusing to testify, "Frank Moulton has everything to lose on this question, and he is consequently indisposed to talk." Mr. Shearman said further: "I have talked with Mr. Moulton on this subject, and he had nothing to say that will hurt Mr. Beecher. It is for the interest of Frank Moulton that Frank Moulton does not speak." Being asked to explain what he meant by saying that Mr. Moulton would not consult his own interests if he testified before the Investigating Committee, Mr. Shearman stated that Mr. Moulton had held very peculiar relations with Mr. Beecher, but that he (Shearman) was not at liberty to state what those relations were. Some of Mr. Beecher's friends speak more openly. They say that Mr. Moulton has not only nothing to tell that would detract from the reputation of Mr. Beecher if spoken in the most public place, but that he has determined to support Mr. Tilton's statements, and is only holding back that his evidence may have more weight when it is made to appear that he was reluctantly forced into testifying before the committee. Those who have the reputation of being best informed concerning the case do not hold this view, but rather incline to the opinion that Mr. Moulton, being a friend to both Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, and having no evidence in his possession that would materially affect the case, holds aloof because of a very natural desire to avoid being further identified with an unpleasant affair. Many people have been found within the past few days to express impatience at what they claim to be the dilatoriness of the committee in getting at the facts. Members of the committee when spoken to about the matter demonstrate by their manner and speech a hearty wish that the whole thing was over and buried out of sight forever. They are most of them men who have large business interests, and the attention demanded by the investigation necessarily entails great inconvenience.

Mr. Beecher's friends claim that Mr. Tilton has not made out any case, and that it would not be fair to expect him to go before the committee and testify as to letters which, as they claim, do not exist, and of which the committee have not yet seen the originals. It is asserted on excellent authority that the committee are unanimous in the belief that up to the present no case has been made out against Mr. Beecher, and that if Mr. Moulton persists in refusing to testify, and Mr. Carpenter and some others who claim a knowledge of the facts adhere to their expressed determination not to give evidence except in a court of law, no course will be left except to bring in a verdict on the evidence before them and exonerate Mr. Beecher. What transpires in the committee-room is of course not known to the public, but it is certain that everybody who knows anything of the case will be invited to give evidence before the committee concludes its sessions. Mr. Tilton complains rather bitterly that he is allowed no representation before the committee. Mr. Beecher, it is true, is not represented by counsel in the committee-room, (at least so say the committee,) but it is equally true that the counsel employed by the committee go almost every night to the house of Mr. Shearman, Mr. Beecher's most intimate friend. Mr. Shearman, as has been stated, is a lawyer, and is in constant communication with Mr. Beecher. Mr. Ellenwood, the stenographer, is also in the habit of paying nightly visits to Mr. Shearman's, and it is fair to presume that Mr. Beecher is kept thoroughly informed of all that transpires before the committee. Moreover, at least one of the counsel has frequently visited the house of Mr. Beecher since the investigation commenced. It is not generally believed that Mr. Beecher has written or is engaged on any statement. The rumor to that effect probably arose from the fact that after his first return to Brooklyn since the publication of Mr. Tilton's statement he remained several days confined to his house, refusing to see any visitors.

INTERVIEW WITH DISTRICT ATTORNEY WINSLOW.

With the view of ascertaining what course District Attorney Winslow intended to pursue in reference to the proceedings against Mr. Tilton in Justice Riley's Court on Monday next, upon the complaint of Mr. Gaynor, a reporter called yesterday upon Mr. Winslow. In reply to the inquiries made of him, he said he did not know what object there could be in making his opinions public on this point. On being reminded that the public had watched every new phase which the case had assumed with great interest, and that there was naturally a desire to know what action he proposed to take in his official capacity in this matter. Mr. Winslow replied that if he had any occasion to take any action it would be such as everybody could understand. He did not think it was necessary for him to state what course he intended to take; perhaps he might not have occasion to do anything at all. Finding that Mr. Winslow was evading a direct answer, the reporter inquired whether he was to understand him to say that he did not desire to state whether he would appear in the case or not. To this Mr. Winslow replied that what he would do in the matter would depend upon the status of the case when the time appointed for the trial arrived. What that status would be, he said, it was impossible to determine beforehand, judging from the events that had been crowding so fast upon each other for some days past. He was then asked whether he would be obliged to take up the case as District Attorney if Mr. Gaynor requested him to do so. He said it would be optional with him as the District Attorney did not attend the Justices' Courts. On being further pressed to state whether he intended to be present in Justice Riley's Court, he said that he could not say positively whether he would or not. He did not know what would be the result of the proceedings there. Referring to Mr. Carpenter's statements, as reported in the newspapers, he said he had been invited by the committee to give testimony in the case, and would have an opportunity of stating all that he knew in connection with the matter.

Mr. Winslow was then asked if Dr. Storrs would appear before the Investigating Committee. He stated in reply that he understood Dr. Storrs had sent word to the committee that he would appear before them if possible. He did not know upon what points Dr. Storrs desired to be examined, but he knew the nature of the evidence the committee were anxious to obtain from him. These were in reference to Tilton's statements to him respecting the case. In reply to the question as to whether Mr. Beecher was preparing a statement, he said he did not think he was. Mr. Bucher, he believed, would come before the committee and submit to an examination. Mr. Winslow further stated that he expected Mr. Moulton would very soon come forward to give his testimony. It was quite true, he said, that Mr. Beecher had written to him requesting him to come before the committee. He also stated that there were only five or six witnesses still to be examined, exclusive of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton, and that he expected the whole of the testimony would be concluded next week.

THE PRAYER-MEETING AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH LAST EVENING.

The usual Friday evening prayer-meeting at Plymouth Church was conducted last evening by the Assistant Pastor, Rev. S. B. Halliday. Mr. Hawkins offered prayer, on the invitation of Mr. Halliday, and he took occasion to refer to the absence of Mr. Beecher, and the great services he rendered to Christian people in the past. He earnestly invoked the divine blessing in his behalf, and prayed that after his Summer vacation God would send him back refreshed, to be again a great light in the world. Dr. White also prayed for strength and spiritual peace and comfort for the Pastor and a blessing on all the labors of his ministerial life. Mr. Halliday said he had received a number of communications from members of the congregation scattered over the continent, and they breathed love and reverence for the church and its Pastor. One writer said: "I read the report of your proceedings last Friday evening, and I felt I wished to be there and speak. I shall love and adhere to Mr. Beecher. I have only gratitude and reverence for one to whom I owe much of my spiritual advancement, and from whom I have received so much spiritual benefit. I cannot withhold my testimony of affection and esteem, and come what may, I shall always love the high and noble nature of Henry Ward Beecher. How much he has been to me and how little I have been to him! You who love him know how to appreciate my feelings at this time." [illegible] thoughts of Christian fellowship, and the blessings which accrued from it. He gladly acknowledged the Christian strength he received through its influence; it carried with it no injury, and God only knew the countless blessings it conferred. Mr. Morton spoke also on the subject of Christian fellowship, and counseled the encouragement of friendly feelings among the members of the congregation. Mr. White indorsed the observations of Mr. Morton, and the meeting closed with the benediction.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The investigating committee have now resolved to bring their inquiry to a close as speedily as possible, and for this purpose two sessions were held yesterday. The first was commenced at noon, but no witnesses were examined. The members of the committee who were present were exclusively engaged in reviewing the testimony previously taken and making arrangements to facilitate their future proceedings. The second session was held at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Storrs, Munroe place, and the evidence taken was the most important since the opening of the inquiry. Gen. Tracy was not present during the evening, but the examination was conducted by Mr. Hill. About 8:40 that gentleman arrived, accompanied by Mrs. Tilton, and her examination was immediately proceeded with, and lasted until 11:15 P. M., when the committee adjourned. They will hold an afternoon and evening session to-day.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.—Mr. Howitz, Miss Dalzill, Miss Calhoun and maid, P. Lysaght, D. Lysaght, Mr. Hartigan, W. W. White, Mr. Brooks, Miss Kavanagh, Wm. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Kennerdale, Mr. and Mrs. Weirum and infant, Miss Howard, nurse, and two children, B. Otis, P. Camera, J. M. Ponce, Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Ray, F. H. Andrew, Mrs. W. P. Lewis, Mrs. W. P. Lewis, Jr., Mrs. Radcliffe, Mr. Greenwood, Dr. Prewett, Mr. Ketchling, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Evans, Mr. Wheatly, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, and child, Miss Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell, Miss Bushnell, Mr. Steele, L. S. Bryee, C. G. Phrak, Mr. Sandilands, J. Duffy, Mr. and Mrs. Weitzer, Miss Moran, L. J. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Hinchliffe, Mrs. Brown Hunter, Wm. J. Johnston, Rev. J. Dewitt, Andrew Deyo, Foster W. Douglas, W. D. Fox, A. Deon, Z. Marting, Miss McCord, Mr. Whitney, G. W. Vail, Mr. Sutphin, Mr. and Mrs. Galloway, Mr. Hulse, Mr. and Mrs. Brownlow, J. Cook, A. Ross, Mr. Chapin, Mr. Lundberg, Mr. Brown, Mr. Haswell, H. Y. Budge, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Lanham, S. Matsney, A. Brent, Mr. Rice and man-servant, Mr. and Mrs. Jarwin.

ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, COLIC, SOUR STOMACH, DIARRHEA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, INCIDENT TO EITHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS, ARE CURED AT ONCE BY DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. IT ALLAYS THE IRRITATION AND CALMS THE ACTION OF THE STOMACH, AND BEING PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, IS AN ACCEPTABLE REMEDY TO THE YOUNGEST IN THE FAMILY.—*Advertisement.*

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Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

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MARRIED.

BACON—GRAY.—On Thursday, July 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Albert Zabriskie Gray, HACKLEY B. BACON to KATHRINE, eldest daughter of John A. C. Gray, Esq., all of this City.

JENKINS—CLARK.—In Minneapolis, Minn., on Tuesday evening, July 28, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. H. C. JENKINS, of Boonton, N. J., to Miss ANNIE E. CLARK, only daughter of the late Charles Clark, of Providence, R. I.

DIED.

BAILEY.—At Somers, N. Y., Wednesday, July 29, HORACE BAILEY, aged 84.

Funeral services at the residence of his son, William Bailey, Aug. 1, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Purdy's on arrival of 8:30 A. M. train from 42d st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BALDWIN.—July 29, at her residence, in New-Haven Conn., in the 79th year of her age, EMILY PERKIN'S widow of Hon. Roger S. Baldwin.

Funeral on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

BEATTIE.—On Friday, 31st inst., at Trinity Chapel Home, No. 207 West 27th st., JANE BEATTIE, aged 88 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Chapel this, Saturday, morning at 11 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On Saturday, July 25, suddenly, at Norwood, N. J., Mr. S. SOULE DAVIS, of New-York, son-in-law of F. J. Conant, Elizabeth.

FORBES-QUICK.—On Thursday, 30th, Mrs. SUSAN FORBES-QUICK, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Sterling, No. 127 East 124th st. Interment at Union Cemetery.

GEROW.—On Wednesday, July 29, FRED. F., only child of Julius F. and Mary V. Gerow, aged 2 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 411 Van Buren st., between Tompkins and Throop avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAVEN.—At his home, at Scarborough, N. Y., July 31, SAMUEL LIVERMORE, eldest son of the late Samuel S. and Alice B. Haven, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Monday, Aug. 3, at 11 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, Sing Sing, N. Y. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, Sing Sing, on the arrival of the 9:10 train from the Grand Central Depot, New-York. His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Jacksonville, Fla., papers please copy.

IRWIN.—At Orange, N. J., July 30, WILLIAM H., JR., youngest son of Wm. H. and Josephine A. Irwin, aged 1 year and 24 days.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend funeral at their residence, No. 220 Union st., Brooklyn, Sunday, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.

JONES.—At Ascott, England, on Friday, July 24 LEWIS C. JONES, only son of the late Isaac Colford Jones.

POST.—On Friday, 31st July, WALDRON B. POST, in the 82d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RADLEY.—On Wednesday, July 29, at his residence, Brooklyn, E. D., GEORGE M. RADLEY, in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, Polar Star Lodge No. 245 F. and A. M., and Progressive Chapter No. 198 R. A. M. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the Grand Street M. E. Church, between 5th and 6th sts., on Sunday, Aug. 2, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

The brethren of POLAR STAR LODGE, No. 245, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at the rooms No. 118 Avenue D., on Sunday, Aug. 2, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, Geo. M. RADLEY. Members of sister lodges are invited to attend. GEO. A. PHELAN, Master.

MALCOLM STEWART, Secretary.

SHEPPERD.—At West Farms, Thursday, 30th inst., MARGARET REBECCA, youngest daughter of Robert and Ann Shepperd, in her 31st year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church at West Farms.

SCUDDER.—At his country residence at Glenwood, Queens County, Long Island, on the 30th of July, TOWNSEND SCUDDER, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services at the house at Glenwood, on Sunday, Aug. 2, at 12:30 o'clock. Steamer Seawanhaka leaves pier foot of 33d st., East River, at 9 A. M., for Glenwood; returns 3 P. M. Long Island Railroad cars leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., for Glenhead; return, 4:30 P. M.

SUMNER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., July 31, ELLA LORING, infant daughter of Charles P. and Marion W. Sumner, aged 5 months and 11 days.

YOUNG.—At Hackensack, July 30, ALICE H. MOTLEY, youngest child of Edward P. and Jeannette Young, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 1 P. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEFT HIS RESIDENCE, NO. 260 GRAHAM av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, July 29, MR. A. B. SMITH, age thirty-eight, about five feet nine inches in height, light complexion, sandy hair and whiskers, black alpaca coat, black pants and vest, brown straw hat, tie shoes, gold studs, hair set, in shirt bosom. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his distressed family. Please address

G. B. SMITH, No. 250 Grand st.,
Williamsburg, Long Island.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 1, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 and 12 M.

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THE TIMES of to-morrow, in addition to the usual story, will contain, among other articles expressly prepared for its columns:

HOW DIAMONDS SAVED US.—Showing some of the curious incidents of a business life on Wall street twenty-five years ago.

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[illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, weak, and lower, at $1 08½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 04@$1 06 for No. 2 do.; closed at $1 05, spot; $1 03¾, August; $1 02, September; No. 3 do., 97c.; rejected, 87c. Corn excited, prices higher, active, unsettled, and irregular; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 63c.@80c.; closed at 75c. bid, spot; 63c.@64c. August; 60c.@61½c. September; Rejected, 58c. The combination to-day made engagements for 925,000 bushels of Corn. Oats excited, prices higher, fluctuating, scarce, and wanted for options; sales of No. 2 at 53c.@75c.; closed at 75c. bid, spot; 36c., August; 34½c.@34⅞c., September; new No. 2, 50c.; new Rejected, 40c. Rye in fair demand and lower at 75c. for No. 2. Barley steady at $1 03@$1 05. Pork in fair demand and higher at $23 12½@$23 25, spot; $23 20@$23 25 August; $23 50 September. Lard firm and higher at 12½c., spot or August. Bulk Meats in fair demand and advanced at 7⅞c. for Shoulders; 10¼c.@10⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅝c.@10½c. for Clear Sides. Whisky in good demand at 98c. Freights excited; prices higher; Corn to Buffalo, 2½c. On the call of the board in the afternoon Wheat closed at $1 03⅞, August. Corn closed dull at 61c., August; nothing doing in spot. Oats sold before 3 P. M., at which time deliveries are made, at 85c.; closed at 36⅞c.@37c., August. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 350,000 bushels Corn, 31,600 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat; offerings large; market favors buyers; sample lots of No. 3 Red Fall, $1 05@$1 10; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 12@$1 15; Inspected No. 3 firm at $1 09@$1 11. Corn easy and slow at 60c.@60½c., for No. 2 Mixed in elevator; 60½c., August; 61c., last half August. Oats: No. 2 higher at 46c.@48c., in elevator; 39¾c.@40c., September. Barley and Rye: nothing done. Whisky firm at 99c. Pork dull at $24, cash; $15 75, seller to 15th January. Dry-salted Meats held firmly at 8c. for Shoulders; 10½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅝c. for Clear Sides, up country; 8¼c. for Shoulders; 11c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11¼c. for Clear Sides here. Bacon active and strong, in good demand; 9¼c.@9½c. for Shoulders; 11½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 12c. for Clear Sides. Lard higher; Refined, 13c., cash. Hogs lower; Light, $5 75@$6 50; Bacon, $6 50@$6 80; Butchers', $6 80@$7 10. Cattle firm for best grades; good to choice brands Texans, $3@$4 25; do., Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$3 75; fair to choice Native Steers, $3 25@$6. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 74,000 bushels Wheat; 21,000 bushels Corn; 16,000 bushel Oats; 2,400 Hogs, and 2,000 Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 39,164 bushels; Corn, 195,904 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 15,817 bushels; Corn, 161,499 bushels; Oats, 1,930 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 12,200 bushels; Corn, 22,420 bushels; Oats, 2,173 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour active; sales, 1,500 bbls. on range; Western Spring, $6@$6 25; Bakers', $6 50@$6 75; Amber, $6 50@$6 75; White, $7@$7 75. Wheat quiet; sales Sheboygan Spring at $1 28; Milwaukee No. 2 at $1 24; Milwaukee No. 1 held at $1 30. Corn in good demand; sales, 3,000 bushels High Mixed at 71c.; 12,000 Western No. 2 at 69c.@70c. in car lots. Oats scarce; market fairly bare; No. 2 Western nominally 65c. Rye nominally $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western No. 2 at $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged for Southern; Western dull; Red Western, $1 20@$1 27; Pennsylvania Red, $1 30@$1 35. Corn quiet; Southern White, 90c.@92c.; Southern Yellow, 83c.@84c.; Western Mixed, 78c. Oats active and firm; Southern, 62c.@65c.; Western Mixed, 60c.; do. White, 62c. Rye dull and nominal at 90c.@95c. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong. Mess Pork, $23 50@$24. Bulk Meats—Nothing offering; quoted, Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c. Bacon active and firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c. Sugar-cured Hams, 17c.@17½c. Lard firm and scarce at 13c.@14c. Western Butter quiet and firm; receipts light at 24c.@25c. Coffee dull and nominal. Petroleum—Crude unchanged. Whisky firmer, $1 03@$1 04, with small sales at outside prices.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Wool firm and in good demand; stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 52½c.@54½c.; X, 52c.@53c.; Medium, 50c.@52½c.; Coarse, 45c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 45c.@50c.; Medium, 50c.@51c.; Coarse, 45c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@62c.; Combing, unwashed, 40c.; Canada combing, 60c.@62c.; Fine, unwashed, 33c.@35c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 36c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 52c.@57c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@28c.; Colorado, unwashed, 23c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 40c.@42c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled, 40c.@42c.; Texas, fine and medium, 25c.@32c.; Texas coarse, 21c.@25c.; California, fine and medium, 28c.@35c.; California, coarse, 23c.@30c.

TOLEDO, July 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 White Wabash, $1 30; Extra White Michigan, $1 32; New, $1 30; Amber Michigan, $1 13 spot, $1 14 September; No. 2 Red, new, $1 12½ cash and August, $1 14½ September; No. 3 Red, $1 07½; New, $1 07; Rejected, $1; No. 1 New Amber Illinois, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 19. Corn dull; High Mixed, 64c. cash, 63½c. August, 63c. September; Low Mixed, 63½c.; Yellow, 65c.; No Grade, 63c.; Damaged, 54½c. Oats firm; New No. 1, 60c.; New No. 2, 53c. spot, 38c. August, 37c. September. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—42,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 1,900 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 31.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,800 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 33; Extra White Michigan, $1 60; Choice White Canada held $1 70. Corn dull; sales of car lots at 74c.@75c. Corn-meal, $31 for bolted, and $30 for unbolted ℘ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Ship-stuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26 ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 37 to the Hudson; $3 62 to New-York. Lake Receipts—50,600 bushels Wheat; 455,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—10,800 bushels Wheat; 1,044,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and lower; Red, $1 05; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn dull; Mixed, 65c.@66c. Oats steady; New, 48c.@53c.; Old, 55c.@56c. Rye dull and nominal. Butter unchanged. Pork quiet but firm at $24. Lard firm and scarce; Summer, 12¼c.@12½c.; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk Meats in good demand and firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides sold early at 10⅝c., closing at 10½c.; Clear, 10⅞c.@11c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c.@11½c.; Clear, 12c. Whisky firm at 97c.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 78c.@83c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 65c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80c. Pork active and higher at $24 50. Bacon in fair demand and higher at 9¼c. for Shoulders, 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 12½c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 15½c.@16c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and higher at 8¼c. for Shoulders, 10¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard sold at 15c.@15¼c. Whisky sold at 97c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Butter active; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 32c.@33c.; Western choice, 23c.@25c.; do. fair to good, 17c.@18c. Cheese and Eggs unchanged. Petroleum—Refined active and easier at $1 11⅞, July or early August; Crude, in bbls., 8½c.@8¾c.; in bulk, 4½c. Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat dull; Red Western, $1 26@$1 28; Delaware, $1 32. Rye—New, 93c.@95c.; old, $1. Corn weak; Western Mixed, 79c. Oats—New, 72c.@75c. Whisky, $1 04.

WILMINGTON, July 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 15½; No. 2, $1 09½, spot; $1 08½, August; $1 04½, September. Oats dull, lower; No. 2, 65c. Corn dull, lower; No. 2 mixed, 61½c. Rye in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1 05@$1 10. Barley irregular and lower; No. 2 Spring $1 04, September. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—2,600 bbls. Flour; 19,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,500 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 31.—Flour dull and lower. Wheat a shade lower and dull; Extra new, $1 30@$1 31; No. 2 old, $1 31@$1 33; new, $1 27@$1 27½; Amber Michigan, old, $1 15; new, $1 12. Corn dull and lower at 67c. Oats dull and lower at 55c.@56c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments small.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 31.—Flour dull and drooping; $4@$8. Corn—Market bare. Oats dull and drooping; New, 58c.@60c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $24. Lard in fair demand, higher at 11¼c.@14¾c. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear, 12¼c.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—There is nothing doing in Wheat. Rye held at 90c. for New, in the street. Corn quiet and nominal. Oats firm; sales, one lot of 200 bushels No. 2 Mixed State, at 80c.; 1,300 bushels No. 2 Mixed State, to arrive, 74½c.@75c.; 3 cars New Mixed Western, to arrive, 72c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—Wheat—New No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 14; bid, $1 13; No. 2 do., $1 11. Corn quiet and unchanged; Mixed held at 72c.@75c. Oats better; No. 1 New State, 50c.; Old nominally 62c.@63c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 31.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 30c. Rosin quiet at $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 10.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 31—2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30¼@30½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 90c.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, is 2⅞ ℘ cent., which is ⅛ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £347,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,400 bales were American. The stock at ports is 447,000 bales, including 58,000 American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8 3-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8 3-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 8¼d.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 11s. 1d.@11s. 4d. ℘ cental for average California White; 11s. 6d.@12s. 2d. for Club do., and 9s. 4d.@10s. 2d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 34s. ℘ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 62s. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Lard, 56s. ℘ cwt. Bacon, 47s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 49s. for Short Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 38s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September at 8⅜d. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

LONDON, July 31—4 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9¼d. ℘ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, £27 6s.@£27 9s. ℘ ton. Common Rosin, 5s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 26s. ℘ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 432 bales; gross receipts, 1,592; sales, 350 bales; last evening, [illegible] bales; stock, 24,336 bales. Weekly net receipts, 1,537 bales; gross receipts, 2,145 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,353 bales; sales, 2,000 bales.

MOBILE, July 31.—Cotton dull and nominally unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 174 bales; stock, 5,201 bales. Weekly net receipts, 156 bales; exports, coastwise, 865 bales; sales, 600 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 31.—Cotton steady; Middling, [illegible]; net receipts, 56 bales; gross receipts, 56 bales; stock, 9,299 bales. Weekly net receipts, 347 bales; gross receipts, 347 bales; exports, coastwise, 856 bales; sales, 681 bales.

GALVESTON, July 31.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 44 bales; stock, 4,189 bales. Weekly net receipts, 221 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,571 bales; coastwise, 286 bales; [illegible]

[illegible]

sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,444 bales. Weekly net receipt, 572 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,135 bales; sales, 880 bales.

FAMILY MARKETING.

With the exception of slight variations in the prices of Fish, the retail quotations at the markets during the past week remained at a stand-still. The following were the quotations yesterday at Washington Market:

MEATS.

Porterhouse St'k, lb.	35@	Veal, h'd q'rs, lb.	$ 22@$ ..
Sirloin Steak, lb.	26@28	Veal Cutlets, lb.	35@ ..
Round Steak, lb.	22@ ..	Loin, lb.	25@ ..
Stewing Pieces, lb.	16@	Pigs' Tongues, lb.	10@ ..
Suet, lb.	10@	B'f Tongues	1 00@1 25
Mutton, h'd q'rs, lb.	18@20	Bacon, lb.	16@ ..
Mutton Chops, lb.	25@	Tripe, lb.	10@ ..
Pickled Hams, lb.	15@	Lard, lb.	15@ ..
Porterhouse Roast'g Beef, lb.	35@	Smoked Beef, lb.	25@ ..
Roasting Beef, lb.	26@	Smoked Ham, lb.	16@ ..
Sausages, lb.	14@	Shoulders, lb.	10@ ..
Sausages, Smok'd, lb.	15@	Spring Lamb, lb.	25@ ..
Veal, fore q'rs, lb.	14@	Spring L'b, hind quarters, lb.	28@ ..

FISH.

Codfish, lb.	10@12	Brook Trout, lb.	75@$1 25
Kennebec Salmon, lb.	20@35	Eels, lb.	15@20
Halibut, lb.	18@20	Porgies, lb.	8@10
Perch, lb.	10@12	Mackerel, lb.	10@15
Sunfish, lb.	10@ ..	Kingfish, lb.	20@25
Flounders, lb.	8@10	Spanish Mack. lb.	20@35
Sea Bass, lb.	12@18	Weakfish, lb.	6@12
Pickerel, lb.	15@20	Bluefish, lb.	8@12
Striped Bass, lb.	15@25	Lobsters, lb.	8@10
Blackfish, lb.	12@16		

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, lb.	20@23	Wild Pigeons, dozen	$2.00@$2 50
Spring Chickens, lb.	30@35	Tam'd Squab, dozen	3 35@ ....
Phila. Spring Chickens	30@35	Common Turkeys, lb.	22@23
Common Chickens, lb	26@28	Spring Duck, lb.	27@30

SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.

Smoked Mackerel, lb.	17@	Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@$2 00
Dried Cod, lb.	9@10	Oysters, small, gallon	75@1 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.	20@	Hard Clams, gallon	50@75
Smoked Eels, lb.	25@	Soft-shl Clams, gallon	40@80
Smoked California Salmon, lb.	20@22	Soft-shl Crabs, dozen	2 25@3 00
Smoked Halifax Salmon, lb.	20@22	H'd-shl Crabs, dozen	50@75
Salt Mackerel, each	12@25	Sturgeon, lb.	25@
Pickled Lobsters, lb.	20@		
Smoked Bloat, each	3@		
Friesche Bueckling, each	6@		

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, bunch	10@	Green Peas	25@30
Potatoes, half peck	25@	Rhubarb, bunch	6@8
Potatoes, bu.	$1 00@$1 15	Mint, bunch	2@5
Squashes, piece	2@10	Onions, half peck	50@
Thyme, bunch	2@5	Beets, bunch	6@8
Cabbage, head	10@12	New Carrots, bunch	5@6
Parsley, bunch	3@5	Sage, bunch	4@
Radishes, bunch	2@4	Water-cresses, q'rt	5@6
Green Peas, half pk.	30@	Cucumbers, piece	3@4
New Tomatoes, q'rt	20@25	Bermuda Onions, q't	12@15
String Beans, h'f pk.	25@30		

FRUITS.

Lemons, doz.	25@35	New Dates, lb.	10@15
Apples, h. pk.	50@	Raisins, lb.	10@18
Pears, h. pk.	50@	Figs, lb.	15@20
Honey-comb, lb.	35@40	Box Figs	1 00@
Macaroni, lb.	15@18	Almonds, lb.	35@50
Brasil Nuts	20@	Cocoa nuts	8@10
English Nuts	20@	Dried Cherries, lb.	20@30
Hickory-nuts, quart	10@	Dried Plum, lb.	25@
Black Walnuts, qrt.	10@	Can Peaches	35@40
Pecan-nuts, quart	20@	Can Pears	35@40
Dried Peaches, lb.	20@25	Can Pine-apples	35@
Dried Apples, lb.	15@	Can Plums	40@
Dried Pears, lb.	15@	Can Quinces	35@40
Dried Currants, lb.	10@15	Can Cherries	35@40
Oranges, doz.	30@40	Can Fresh Pears	50@
Filberts, lb.	25@	Can American Pears	35@
Prunels, lb.	25@	Can String Beans	25@
Seedless	20@	Can Tomatoes	20@25
Malaga Grapes, lb.	20@25	Can Raspberry	35@
Prunes, new, lb.	15@20		

BUTTER, LARD, AND CHEESE.

Best Family Butter	38@40	Cheese, ℘ lb.	10@20
Common Butter	25@27	Swiss (imported) Cheese	32@
Eggs, fresh, dozen	40@		
Eggs, barreled, doz.	25@30		

PICKLES.

Chow-chow, quart	20@25	Red Cabbage, quart	20@
Mixed Pickles	20@	White Onions, quart	25@
Cauliflower, quart	20@		

KIDNAPPING IN PITTSBURG.

Tuesday afternoon, says the Pittsburg *Daily Dispatch*, a little girl, twelve years of age, appeared before Justice Turner, of Franklin, and said that she had been stolen from her home in this city. The Justice took her to the court-house and placed the case before the Commissioners. The girl said that her name was Mary Hilderbrandt. Her father lived in Pittsburg and was a day laborer. One day last week she was on Liberty street when a man came up and asked her to walk with him. He took her to the Union Depot and said if she spoke or cried he would kill her, and making other threats. She was forced to accompany him on board the cars, and during the ride made many threatening remarks, telling her she should never see home again if she did not keep silent. When they arrived at Franklin her kidnapper took her to a house in the lower part of the city. Here the man and woman took off the clothing she had on and dressed her in some shabby garments. No shoes or stockings were given her and no hat or bonnet. She was closely watched, not being allowed to leave the house or go beyond the sight of one of her kidnappers. That day, however, she managed to elude their vigilance and escape. The girl told a straightforward story, and no cross-questioning could shake it. She appeared to be out of place in the clothes she wore, and gave evidence of good breeding. She asked the men to go with her then to the house, and she would point out the man to them. She is awaiting a claimant.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, July 31, A. H. Nicolay & Co. sold, by order of Harriet Butler and Thorndike Saunders, administrators of the estate of Frances E. White, deceased, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 19.9 by 78, on the west side of Lexington avenue, 59.3 feet south of Twenty-seventh street, to Edward Kearney for $14,200.

Dingee, Porter & Co. adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south side of Sixty-ninth street, 175 feet east of Madison avenue, to Aug. 14.

In regard to the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh street, 300 feet east of Lexington avenue, noted to be held by R. V. Harnett, nothing was done.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Business for the week will close to-day at the Exchange with the following sale:

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 98, on the north side of Thirtieth street, 175 feet west of First avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, JULY 31.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, 19.9x40x78, No. 92 Lexington av., w. s., 59.3 ft. s. of 27th st.	$14,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, July 30.

Canal st., No. 446, 25x89	$18,000
Evelyn place, n. s., 125 ft. e. from w. s. of Grand av., 25x100, West Farms	1,200
Pike st., n. w. corner of Henry st., being No. 24 Pike st. and No. 101 Henry st., 22.6x85.9	19,000
Pike st., No. 22, w. s., 22.6 ft. n. of Henry st., 22.6x85.9	10,000
7th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20x96.6, 1-5 part	1,800
18th st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x92	15,000
18th st., n. s., 192 ft. e. of 7th av., 18x92.0	10,000
20th st., n. s., 420 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x92	50,000
31st st., s. s., 189.6 ft. w. of 7th av., 21.6x98.9	9,000
37th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9	24,000
123d st., s. s., 381.8 ft. e. of 4th av., widened, 16.8x100.11	6,500
Lexington av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 65th st., 20x70	17,850
2d av., s. e. corner 12th st., 20.8x100	26,000

LEASES RECORDED.

18th st., Nos. 305, 307, 309, and 311 West, 5 years, per year	$4,000
16th st., s. s., 119 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x103.3, 20 years, per year	325

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD, AN eight-room cottage, with modern improvements, situate on high ground, in first-class neighborhood, convenient to horse or steam cars, on reasonable terms. Inquire of JAMES S. PARSHALL, Washington av., cor. 167th st., Morrisania.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.

Ladies shown every courtesy.

Maps and free tickets at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN Princeton, N. J.—A furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, within a short walk of both seminary and college; parents having sons to educate will find this a desirable opportunity to purchase. For terms and particulars, address Post Office Box No. 309, Princeton, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

FIRST GRAND AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON THE
GREAT THOMSON PROPERTY,
finely located at
BLISSVILLE, LONG ISLAND CITY.
100 choice lots, at unreserved auction, on
MONDAY, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock.
These lots are near what is to be the main entrance to
CALVARY CEMETERY,
opposite Father Goels's Church, within easy distance of Greenpoint and Hunter's Point Ferries, on the main line of improvement, and with horse cars to near the property. Grafulla's Band, Harrison, Collation, Free Excursion. Maps, tickets, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR RENT—ST. JAMES HOTEL, BALTIMORE.—This hotel will be finished the 1st of October next. It is situated at the corner of Charles and Centre sts., opposite the Washington Monument, in the most fashionable locality. Occupies about 90 by 155 feet. No hotel in Baltimore possesses greater advantages.
Apply to Messrs. J. S. GITTINGS & CO.,
Bankers, Baltimore.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—TO RENT, A MODERATE-sized, convenient house in a healthy location, easy of access from City, and near depot or landing; no stable and but little land wanted; rent must not exceed $300. Address F. B. W., stating location, size of house, (number of rooms,) and rent.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKlyn by a family of three adults; best of tenants; for one or two years from October; cottage with garden preferred; references given. Address BANFORD, Box No. 22 New-York Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN

Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY BONDS,

ALL ISSUES,
FOR SALE.
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The committee of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway Company hereby give notice, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the "Bondholders' Agreement," that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to said agreement, their representatives or assigns, in the City of New-York, at the office of Lancaster, Brown & Co., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of ratifying an arrangement or settlement of the claims of said Bondholders, without resorting to foreclosure proceedings, upon terms which said Bondholders' Committee consider advisable. Bondholders who cannot be present may be represented by proxy.

GEORGE H. MUMFORD, ADRIAN ISELIN,
JOHN H. FISHER, SKIPWITH WILMER,
HIRAM W. SIBLEY, EUGENE KELLY,
B. R. McALPINE, LUCIUS TUCKERMAN,
ALEXANDER P. IRVIN, Committee.
New-York, July 9, 1874.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Committee announce that, in compliance with their call of June 4, four-fifths of the entire issue of bonds have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in this City; and as they wish to afford ample opportunity to every bondholder, notice is hereby given that the time for signing the agreement and depositing the bonds is extended to the 15th of August next, when those who have not availed themselves of this extension will be considered as having no claim to participate in the agreement. Copies of the same and necessary information will be furnished on application by any of the undersigned.

New-York, July 16, 1874.
CHARLES JOHNSON, Norwich, Conn.,
GEO. P. BISSELL, Hartford, Conn.,
JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, No. 26 Pine st., New-York,
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st., New-York,
Committee of Eight Per Cent. Bondholders.

TO HOLDERS OF PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY BONDS.—Owing to causes which will be more fully explained in the future, this company is unable to pay its coupons falling due this day. All holders of said bonds are requested to send their names and address, with number of bonds they hold, to the office of the company in Peoria, Ill. The undersigned can be seen during the next five days at office of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st.
WM. R. HAMILTON, President.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1874.
HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENsion Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to send their address to
W. K. MEAD, Assistant Treasurer,
Post-Office Box No. 1,785.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also [illegible] per Cent., same date. Seven per cent. interest payable at the [illegible] National Bank [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

10 TO 15 PER CENT.

Choice City and County Bonds

RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten and fifteen per cent.
The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.
The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.
By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next.
Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 21st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 3.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 1 proximo. The transfer-books will close at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and reopen on Monday, Aug. 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS.—A final dividend will be paid on Mississippi and Missouri Railroad assented stock, on presentation and surrender of the Union Trust Company Certificates for same, at office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON, Committee.
G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
New-York, July 20, 1874.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., (P. O. Box 5,448,)
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.
THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 NEXT, FROM THE bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and from the bonds of the roads leased by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank on presentation, on and after that date.
J. D. COX, President.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION,
No. 20 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, 29TH JULY, 1874.
THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION will pay the interest on the outstanding scrip issued by P. R. Leigh, Agent of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, for Deferred Interest prior to 1871. The Consolidated Gold Bonds will be paid to holders of this scrip on presentation in sums of $1,000 at the office of the Southern Railroad Association, No. 20 Nassau st., and certificates for fractional portions, when presented in sums amounting to $1,000, will be funded in the Consolidated Gold Bonds.
J. M. C. RODNEY, Treasurer.

TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY. SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TERRE HAUTE, July 27, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 10, 1874, to stockholders registered on the books of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1874. Eastern dividend payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.
W. H. BUCKINGHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 20 NASSAU ST.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company maturing 1st August next will be paid on and after that date, by the New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company, at their office, No. 20 Nassau st.
H. S. McCOMB, President.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner 3d av. and 9th st., (Bible House.)
Surplus 1st of July, 1874.........$225,099 00
A Dividend of TEN PER CENT. will be paid on and after the 1st August.
First-class risks respectfully solicited.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 25, 1874.
CASH CAPITAL.........$200,000
SURPLUS.........275,000
A Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid Aug. 1, 1874.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1874.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST AUGUST, ON BONDS of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company and of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company will be paid at the agency of this Company, No. 120 Broadway.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 11th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1874.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 1, 1874.
J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20, 1874.
THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.
HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE L. C. & S. W. R'WAY COMPANY,
TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 28, 1874.
THE COUPONS OF THE INTEREST CERtificates of the Logansport, Crawfordsville, and South-western Railway Company, due August 1, 1874, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.
WM. H. BROWN, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th of August.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 3.
WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York.
HORACE THOMPSON, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 10 proximo.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE COUPONS ON MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILway Company Bonds due Aug. 1 will be paid on and after that date at the St. Nicholas National Bank, New-York City.
B. F. SMITH, President.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company of New-York, will be purchased at par, at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per cent., commencing the 1st of each month.
Assets.......$3,113,818 64 | Surplus.......$297,277 26
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
B. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Having been confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States as Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (chartered by Congress,) for the purpose of closing said institution, we request depositors in the New-York Branch to present their pass-books to us at the Banking-house, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York, as early as practicable, that the accounts may be verified.
J. A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

MARBLE MANTELS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,
MADISON AV., CORNER 28TH ST.,
Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, Rector.
DIVINE SERVICE SUNDAY MORNING AT 10:30.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF NEW-YORK,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Divine services as usual
EVERY SUNDAY DURING THE SUMMER
at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach morning and evening.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D ST., CORNER 4TH av.—Services Sunday. Social Bible class for young men only at 5 P. M. in reading-room. Young men's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Service of song at 7:30 P. M., followed by an address to young men. Young men's meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14th st., Sunday, 10:30 A. M.—Scientific Sermon by S. P. Andrews; 2:30, Conference; 7:45 P. M., Prof. Humes and other speakers. Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, preaching by Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, Pastor of the Church of the People, Brooklyn.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Aug. 2, Rev. H. F. Jenks will preach at 10:45 A. M. No evening service.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. Wm. H. Thomas, Pastor,
Will preach
Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner Bedford and Morton sts.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by Rev. Dr. Miley, President of Drew Seminary. Seats free; all are invited.

COME AND HEAR THE GOSPEL AT THE Twenty-fourth Street M. E. Church, near 9th av. Preaching on Sunday, Aug. 2, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. Lodge. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Love Feast at 3 P. M. "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches on Sunday. Morning Subject—"Christian's God's Challenged Witnesses Before the World." Evening Topic—"The Voyage of Life." Strangers cordially welcomed. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th st., near Broadway.—Morning service Sunday, 10:30 A. M.; sermon by Rev. J. H. Eastman. Evening service discontinued until September. A cordial invitation to all.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, corner 7th av. and 54th st.—Services Sunday 7:45 P. M. only. Preaching by the Pastor. No morning service during August.

DR. DEEMS IS TO PREACH IN THE CHURCH of the Strangers, Mercer st., near Waverley place, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All the seats always free. Open all Summer.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 2d inst., morning prayer, litany and holy communion, with sermon, at 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 5 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH—34TH street, between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 12th st.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

"HOWL, FIR-TREE, FOR THE CEDAR IS FALLEN!"—Bishop Snow will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Mission and Work of that Terrible Shepherd whom God has raised up." See Zech., xi., 16.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. W. H. Andrews, of Pittsburg, Penn., will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th st., near Lexington av.—There will be the usual Sabbath services during August, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching on Sabbath by Rev. Spencer L. Finney.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Benjamin F. Millard.

OPEN ALL SUMMER.—STANTON STREET Baptist Church, No. 36 Stanton st., Rev. Henry Hiscox will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. S. A. K. GESSLER, OF ELIZABETH, N. J., will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. H. R. NYE WILL PREACH BEFORE the Fifth Universalist Society, Sunday morning, Aug. 2, services commencing at 11 o'clock. Plimpton Building, 9th st., near 3d av. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. DR. SPROLE, FORMERLY OF NEWBURG, will preach in the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, (between 7th and 8th avs.,) at 10:30 A. M. to-morrow, and each Sabbath during August.

REV. DR. MILLER, PASTOR, PREACHES IN Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subject for morning—"A Free Pulpit and a Free Press."

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH FREE CHAPEL, East 60th st., between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. Robert Lowry, Minister in charge.—The chapel having been closed for painting will reopen on Sunday, Aug. 2. Morning service, sermon and Holy Communion, at 10:30 o'clock. Evening service and sermon at 7:45 o'clock. Sunday-school 9 A. M.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st.—Sunday, Aug. 2, morning service, sermon and Holy Communion, at 10:30 o'clock. Evening prayer at 4 o'clock. Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Kentucky is expected to officiate in the morning.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25TH ST. —Services every Sunday morning during the month of August at 10:30 o'clock. No service in the evening. Preaching the first and second Sundays by Rev. Dr. Graves, of New-Hampshire.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av., Rev. James M. King, Pastor.—Preaching morning and evening by the Pastor. The sacraments at the close of the morning service. All are welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. Strangers seated.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. Free seats.—Services Sunday, at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. For deaf mutes at 3:30 P. M. Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., other days at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Cooper Institute.—Rev. W. P. Abbott will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. John Pegg, Jr., at 7:45 P. M. All invited; seats free.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 22d st.—Services during August on Sunday mornings only. Rev. Dr. Hurst, of Drew Seminary, will preach at 10:30 o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. Dr. Poisal, of Baltimore, will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Preaching also in the evening.

SEA CLIFF CAMP-MEETING.—BISHOP SIMPson and Bishop Peck are to preach in the Great Tabernacle on Sunday, Aug. 2. All are invited.

THE BRICK CHURCH, CORNER 5TH AV. and 37th st., will be reopened for Divine service on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service omitted. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Murray.

THE SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Congregation, 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Services Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Rev. R. Sommerville.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S PRAYER MEETING will be held in the lecture room of the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, every Sabbath evening at 7:45 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor, is expected to preach to-morrow at 11 o'clock. No afternoon service.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22D ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. George D. Mathews, Pastor, will preach in this Church on Sunday forenoon at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The church will be open all Summer.

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E. CHURCH. —Preaching by Rev. Dr. Poisal of the Methodist Church, South, at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Wm. P. Abbott, at 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN IMPORTANT MANUFACTURER OF Dressed Dolls, in Germany, being most desirous of increasing his relations in the United States, would like to find a reliable agent in every large city of the United States. Applications to DOLLS, Post Office Box No. 803, New-York, will be forwarded.

REMOVALS.

REIDY & KIBLY, MANUFACTURERS OF OAK-tanned Leather Belting, have removed to their new and commodious steam-power building, No. 82 Frankfort st., opposite Jacob st., (one block from the old stand,) New-York.
JULY 20, 1874.

PERSONAL.

JOSEPH MANZBACH, MARY CAMPBELL, AND JOHN WINTERS, may hear of something to their advantage by sending their addresses to CONRAD OSTER, White Plains Road, corner Stevens av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR FURNISHING
PRINTING PAPER AND STATIONERY.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Springfield, July 25, 1874.

In accordance with the provisions of the statute law of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to State contracts," in force July 1, 1874, the Commissioners of State Contracts hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, until 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Sept. 7, 1874, for furnishing all the printing paper and other paper and stationery that may be required for the use of the State, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1874. The articles to be furnished are classified as follows:

1st. Printing Paper.
2d. Paper for Blanks, Covers, &c.
3d. Stationery and other Paper.

FIRST.

For furnishing 2,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 45 pounds to the ream, and 1,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 60 pounds to the ream, and to be of the same quality as the sample furnished by the Secretary of State. 1,000 reams of the 45-pound paper, and 500 reams of the 60-pound paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State-house in the City of Springfield, on or before the first day of January, 1875, and the balance at such time thereafter as may be required by the Secretary of State, and upon his order.

SECOND.

For furnishing, in the quantities named, or more, if required by the Secretary of State, the following:

100 reams of tea color cover paper, 20x25 inches, to weigh not less than 25 pounds per ream.
15 reams of flat letter paper, 10x16 inches, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.
250 reams of flat cap paper, 14x17 inches, to weigh not less than 14 pounds per ream.
20 reams of double flat cap paper, 17x28 inches, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.
10 reams of demy paper, 16x21 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
20 reams of folio paper, 17x22 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
15 reams of medium paper, 18x23 inches, to weigh not less than 40 pounds per ream.
1,000 sheets of Crane's bound paper, No. 21, 17x22 inches; 2,500 sheets, 17x23, and 7,000 sheets, 22x28 inches.

All of the above paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield; said delivery to be made within ten days after notice to the contractor, in such quantities, from time to time, as the Secretary of State shall direct; said paper to be equal in all respects to the samples furnished for the inspection of bidders, and which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

THIRD.

For furnishing the following paper and other articles of stationery, in the quantities named, or more if required by the Secretary of State:

115 reams legal cap paper, 8½x13 inches, 16 pounds per ream.
55 reams legal cap paper, 8½x14 inches, 18 pounds per ream.
20 reams foolscap paper, 8x13 inches, 14 pounds per ream.
50 reams letter paper, 8x10 inches, 10 pounds per ream.
115 reams packet letter, half-sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams packet, whole sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.

(The three items last mentioned to have official heads for each of the several departments of the State Government, as per samples, and to be ruled as may be required.)

50 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.
6 reams blotting paper, 19x24 inches, 120 pounds per ream.
20 reams manila wrapping paper, 24x36 inches, 28 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 25x36 inches, 50 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 30x40 inches, 60 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 40x48 inches, 125 pounds per ream.
35 reams Post Office paper, 20x25 inches, 25 pounds per ream.
300 reams Manila tissue paper, 11x15 inches, 1½ pounds per ream.
25,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 6.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 6.
15,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 11.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 12.
10,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 12.
70,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 6.
40,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 11.
22,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 12.
20 dozen bottles carmine ink.
350 quarts chemical writing fluid, (Arnold's.)
35 quarts copying ink.
30 dozen boxes eyelets.
15 eyelet sets and punches.
35 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 2.
10 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 3.
3 gross Faber's red and blue pencils.
2 gross Faber's ink and pencil erasers, combined.
85 dozen inkstands.
12 dozen ivory folders.
6 dozen letter-clips.
3 dozen letter-binders, (Sisson's magic.)
5 dozen letter-books.
4 dozen letter-files, (Shipman's, 500 pages each.)
45,000 McGill's paper fasteners.
5 dozen McGill's paper fastener presses.
25 quarts mucilage, (quarts.)
3 gross mucilage, (8 oz. flats.)
5 dozen mucilage fountains.
12 dozen paper weights.
5 dozen paper shears.
35 gross penholders, (rubber and wood.)
12 gross pins.
10 dozen boxes quill pens.
1 gross quills.
25 dozen spools red tape.
170 gross rubber bands, assorted.
25 dozen rubber erasers.
20 dozen rubber copying sheets, (10x12 inches.)
10 dozen rulers, assorted sizes.
4 dozen ruling pens.
35 pounds sealing-wax.
3 dozen sponge glasses.
15 dozen steel erasers.
150 gross steel pens, assorted.
400 pounds twine, assorted.
35,000 blank warrants, lithographed, as per samples, for use of the Auditor of Public Accounts.
200 blank State teachers' certificates, on parchment 16x20 inches, lithographed, as per sample, for use of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

All of said articles and supplies to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield, and to be equal in all respects to the samples which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

Separate bids must be made for each of the three foregoing classes, and must specify the price per ream for each of the several kinds of paper; the price per thousand for envelopes, and the price per gross, dozen, &c., for each of the other articles of stationery mentioned. No contract will be made at a higher rate than five per centum greater than the market price for such paper and articles, at wholesale, in the City of Chicago, at the time of making the contract, that being the maximum price fixed by law.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5,000, as liquidated damages, payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned that if such bid is accepted, the person making it will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into a contract as specified in this advertisement, and will execute a bond, conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract, in such sum as the Commissioners of State Contracts and the Governor shall determine. Each bidder must file his bond and a copy of his bid with the Governor when he files his bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received by the Secretary of State until such bond shall have been deposited with the Governor.

The award of the several contracts will be made by the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the bids have been duly considered, and they reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

GEO. H. HARLOW,
Secretary of State.
C. E. LIPPINCOTT,
Auditor P. A.
EDWARD RUTZ,
State Treasurer.
JAS. K. EDSALL,
Attorney General,
Commissioners of State Contracts.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1874.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of September, 1874, for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of Coal:

500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Stove size Pittston, Quartermaster's department.
400 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Egg size Pittston, Quartermaster's Department.
500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Egg size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Stove size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Chestnut size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Blacksmiths' Coal, Military Academy.

Name of coal and price of each kind, stated separately. The coal must be delivered between the 10th day of September and the 20th day of October next. Facilities (not including men) will be furnished.

Proposals to be addressed to
J. M. MARSHALL, First Lieutenant,
Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster Military Academy.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
NEWPORT, R. I., July 22, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 10 A. M., on the 22d day of August, 1874, as follows:

For dredging at the following places:
1. Wareham Harbor, Massachusetts.
2. Taunton River, Massachusetts.
3. Pawtucket River, Rhode Island.
4. Newport Harbor, Rhode Island.
5. Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

For rip-rap granite:
1. Break-water at Hyannis, Mass.
2. Break-water at Block Island, Rhode Island.
3. Jetty at mouth of Connecticut River.

For removing bowlders, Fall River Harbor, Massachusetts.

Specifications in regard to the works, and blank forms for proposals and guaranty, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.

G. K. WARREN, Major of Engineers,
Brevet Major General United States Army.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
No. 104 STATE ST.,
NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 25, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 A. M. on the 26th day of August, 1874, as follows:

For dredging at the following places:
1. Stonington Harbor, Conn.
2. Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.
3. Norwalk River, Conn.

Specifications in regard to the works and blank forms for proposals and guaranty, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.

J. W. BARLOW, Major of Engineers,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.

DREDGING IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER, GEORGIA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ARMY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1874.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon of the 15th day of August, 1874, for dredging an amount [illegible] of [illegible] 110,000 to 135,000 cubic yards [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND COAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1874.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., of the sixth (6th) of August, at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the articles embraced in the following classes:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS No. 26.
HAY AND STRAW, 1874-'75.

Kittery, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality fine English hay, loose, per ton.
Boston, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) best hay, loose, per ton.
Brooklyn, 90 tons (2,240 pounds) first quality loose timothy hay, per ton.
Philadelphia, 25 tons, (2,240 pounds) best clover and timothy hay, mixed, loose, per ton.
Washington, 36 tons (2,240 pounds) hay, best quality timothy, per ton.
Norfolk, 75 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality timothy hay, loose, per ton.
Pensacola, 20 tons (2,240 pounds) best timothy and clover hay, per ton.
Deliveries to be made monthly as required.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS No. 27.
ANTHRACITE COAL, 1874-'75.

Kittery, 600 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, steam-boat size, per ton.
Kittery, 150 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, stove size, per ton.
Boston, 900 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, steam-boat size, per ton.
Boston, 75 tons (2,240 pounds) red-ash, for stoves and furnaces, per ton.
Boston, 15 tons (2,240 pounds) red-ash, egg size, per ton.
Boston, 15 tons (2,240 pounds) red-ash, nut size, per ton.
Brooklyn, 700 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, screened for steam-boilers, per ton.
Brooklyn, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, egg size, per ton.
Brooklyn, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, stove size, per ton.
Brooklyn, 25 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, nut size, per ton.
Philadelphia, 150 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality Lehigh coal, egg size, per ton.
League Island, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality Lehigh coal, stove size, per ton.
Washington, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, stove coal, per ton.
Norfolk, 120 tons (2,240 pounds) Anthracite, stove size, per ton.
Pensacola, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Anthracite coal, per ton.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS No. 29.
BITUMINOUS COAL, 1874-'75.

Kittery, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal for smith's use, per ton.
Kittery, 15 tons (2,240 pounds) English cannel coal, per ton.
Boston, 50 tons, (2,240 pounds) Lump Cumberland coal for blacksmith's use, per ton.
Brooklyn, 25 tons (2,240 pounds) broad-top coal, run of the mines, best quality for smith's use, per ton.
Brooklyn, 25 tons, (2,240 pounds) best Insahall cannel coal for fire-engines, per ton.
Washington, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal, average run of mines, per ton.
Norfolk, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal, run of the mines, per ton.
Pensacola, 25 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal, per ton.

All the coal to be of the best quality of its kind; to be delivered into carts provided by the Government, and the quantity delivered to be paid for at the weights of the Navy-yard scales.

All the coal embraced in these classes to be delivered on or before the 1st of November next.

Bond and security in the full amount of the contract will be required to secure its faithful execution and fulfillment, and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.

C. R. P. RODGERS,
Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS
FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of September, 1874, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

11,000 BUSHELS STATE OATS.
225 TONS TIMOTHY HAY.
65 TONS HAND-THRASHED STRAW.
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the Oats, Hay, and Straw on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 10th day of October, 1874.

J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery,
A. A. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

FOR BALLOT-BOXES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 11, 1874, for making Two Hundred and Fifty Ballot-boxes.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.

CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE,
Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE,
JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, Executors.
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.

JOHN H. BLOODGOOD,
WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD,
MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, Executors.
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.

JOHN B. STEVENS,
EUGENE THORN, Executors.
my30-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.

JOHN M. SLADE,
FRANCIS H. SLADE,
Executors.
my23-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

TOWNSEND WANDELL,
Executor.
m28-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.

THOMAS B. HEWITT,
AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL,
Executors.
f14-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.

CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.
mh7-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES G. CHILD,
JULIUS F. CHILD,
Executors.
f21-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool. The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

*ABBOTSFORD....Aug. 6	OHIO....Aug. 27
PENNSYLVANIA...Aug. 13	*KENILWORTH....Sept. 3
ILLINOIS....Aug. 20	INDIANA....Sept. 10

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations. Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 1	*Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26
Java, Saturday, Aug. 8	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 29
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SAMARIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, 1874.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Victoria, Saturday..Aug. 1	Elysia, Saturday...Aug. 15
Australia, Wed'day.Aug. 5	Europa, Wednesday.Aug. 19
Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8	Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 22
Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12	Anglia, Wednesday.Aug. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA....Wednesday, Aug. 5
STATE OF VIRGINIA....Wednesday, Aug. 12
STATE OF INDIANA....Wednesday, Aug. 19

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
VADERLAND....Aug. 6	SWITZERLAND....Aug. 18
NEDERLAND....Aug. 29	COLINA....Sept. 11

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
NEDERLAND....Aug. 6	COLINA....Aug. 18
VADERLAND....Aug. 30	SWITZERLAND....Sept. 11

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin....$90 | Second cabin....$60

Steerage and intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, RELIARD....Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT....Saturday...Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ....Saturday...Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen..Aug. 1, 8 A. M.	Spain....Aug. 15, ——
Italy....Aug. 8, 1 P. M.	Canada....Aug. 22, ——

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER....Aug. ——

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES....July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD....Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE....Aug. 18, 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH....Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE....Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, Aug 29, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 32 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLZ, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin....$100 and $120
Second cabin....60
Steerage....30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—[illegible] indispensable to [illegible], No. 91 Duane [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO....Aug. 12
CHINA....Aug. 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Aug. 1.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS....
For JAMAICA, JACMEL, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES....July 31
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, AND CARTHAGENA.
ETNA....Aug. 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 4.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Aug. 18.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)....Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)....Aug. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)....Aug. 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....Aug. 20

For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation. R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A.M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent. New-Haven.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)

Second year commences Sept. 23, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Hadley, Mass.

The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.

T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 13. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, BEGINS ITS THIRTY-third Year, Sept. 2.—A private school, prepares young men for business, scientific school, or college; terms, $450 per year. For catalogues address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal, South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

MISS WHITCOMBS, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for young boys, Hartford, Conn. Number limited to eighteen. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. C. E. ABBOTT, Principal.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.
Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8. Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address IRA [illegible], [illegible] Depot, Conn.

INSTRUCTION.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 12 Pine st., N.Y.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

M. C. MITCHELL'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
WEST TISBURY,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
Send for circular.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address as above, or No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY furnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention. Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited. T. PATTISON, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island. M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, FOUNDED 1855.
Supplies schools and families with good teachers;
Represents reliable teachers wanting positions;
Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS.
NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION to teach English branches and German, either in a school or as governess. Address JOHN CALLISTER, Canandaigua, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until *the* rent money pays the price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES PLACE, bankrupt.—The undersigned assignee in bankruptcy, of the above named bankrupt, will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the one undivided fourth part of about ninety acres of land in Allegheny County, Penn.; due bill of Samuel B. Mackett for $125; account of E. C. Paddock, $150; 100 shares of the stock of the Sheron Silver Mining Company, of Montana; twenty-nine shares of the stock of the Tidioute Creek Oil and Lumber Company; 111 shares of the stock of the Noble Well Oil Company; two shares of the stock of the Atlantic Bank of the City of New-York; judgment against Richard W. Seaman for $4,108 14, with interest from Oct. 12, 1872.—Dated July 16, 1874.

W. E. APGAR, Assignee. No. 167 Greenwich street, New-York.
[illegible], Auctioneer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—PRIZE HERD JERSEY CATTLE.—Bull Bedford, two and a half years old, (registered No. 1,084,) $200; cows, imported Lady Anna, (No. 1,149,) $400; Daisy Second, (No. 2,784,) $250; heifer Lady Anna Third, (No. 2,804,) $150. The herd took gold medal prize. Also, bull calf, Second Bedford, $40. Apply to J. W. OWENS, Mr. Schieffelin's place, Tarrytown, N. Y.

HARNESS.—IMPORTED ENGLISH RIDING SADdles and Bridles just arrived, Linen Sheets, Summer Horse Clothing, Fly Nets, Brushes, Combs, Whips, Sponges, Chamois, &c. Our Harness are hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

TO LET.—STABLES ON WEST 35TH ST.; CARriage house and rooms over; also, several stalls on West 3d st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st. corner 8th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.

Two dollars per day and $10 per week for Summer boarders, for first-class rooms with board. Near 5th av., Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. Metropolitan Boarders' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 274 WEST 25TH ST.—NEATLY-FURnished rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Terms low for the Summer.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; ample closet room; bath, &c., adjoining; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 26 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE.—Second floor and other rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without board. References required.

NO. 38 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Room on first floor, with private bath; also, other rooms, without board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife in a strictly private family where there are no other boarders; terms must be reasonable; references. Address HOME, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GREGORY HOUSE.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., July 31, 1874.

Elegant in its appointments, and located on one of the finest lakes in the world. The health of the place is perfect in every particular, and there are no mosquitoes. The house will be kept open this year until Sept. 20. Special rates for families wishing to remain until the end of the season. All vegetables, milk, and cream from the large farm connected with the hotel. Yachting, boating, fishing, driving, bowling, and billiards. Music and hops every morning and evening. Four trains each day via Harlem Railroad.

S. E. CRITTENDEN.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,

SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.
Eight miles East of St. Albans.
Mineral water and baths; pure air; excellent table
Write for circulars of terms and rooms.
Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York; No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, or at Congress Hall.
Board very low; open May until December.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

BLOCK ISLAND.—OCEAN VIEW HOTEL; NEW and first-class; fifteen miles from Point Judith, with fishing, boating, and surf-bathing; terms, $3 per day, or $12 to $15 per week; conveyances by sail from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 A. M.; from Newport, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.; steamer from Providence, Tuesday and Friday at 9 A. M., calling at Newport.

NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.—GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE West Point, N. Y. Located in the centre of the Highlands, 300 feet above the river, with pure mountain air and charming scenery.

Good rooms can now be secured for August and September.

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

BELMONT HALL,

New-Brighton, Staten Island.

Fronts the bay near landing; thirty minutes from Whitehall st.; first-class appointments; moderate rates.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

LAURELTON HALL, COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island.—Handsomely located; good boating bathing, and fishing; elegant drives; stables attached; rooms, en suite or single; all modern improvements; water, gas, &c. Address JOHN R. TERRY, Laurelton; Long Island, or No. 108 Wall st.

LEBANON COTTAGE, CORNWALL-ON-HUDson, facing Newburg.—Bay, mountain, and water scenery combined; no mosquitoes or chills; few rooms with good board; on high ground; terms low. Particulars at No. 43 West 15th st.

LONG BRANCH.

Desirable accommodations at private cottage, near the ocean. House surrounded by handsome shade trees and lawn. Address C. C. B., Long Branch, N. J.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—This beautiful Summer resort will give first-class accommodations at moderate prices. Call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

PALISADE HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—TWO minutes' walk from depot; five parlors and bedroom to let, including good board; $20 per week for two persons. Address as above.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GENEROUS BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE among the Catskills, in pine grove; cool, airy, rooms; location high, air invigorating; eggs, milk, vegetables, all fresh; piano; terms $6; accessible by daily express, connecting with day boats at Catskill; three hours' drive. For particulars inquire of Dr. LYSTER, No. 21 East Houston st., or address J. BATES, Cooksburg. Refers to C. Elkins, of Harper & Brothers.

GREENWICH.—THREE LARGE ROOMS LEFT; private house; $8 to $10 per week for adults; five minutes' walk from New-Haven Railroad Station; on the harbor. Address FANNING, Post Office Box No. 2, Greenwich, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—IN MODERN HOUSE, TWO large, airy, communicating rooms; water views; shady grounds; private boat; ten minutes' walk from depot. Address or inquire for Mrs. RIANHARD.

EXCURSIONS.

A. ROCKAWAY BEACH GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS, EVERY WEEK DAY, by the popular steamer AMERICUS.—On and after TUESDAY, July 28, will leave as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND.—The favorite steamer NELLY WHITE will leave on Saturday, Aug. 1, from foot of Market st., (Pier 37, East River,) at 2:45, and foot of 33d st. at 3 P. M., for Norwalk, and return to the City about 10 o'clock in the evening, giving excursionists a fine, cool moonlight sail, and an opportunity to see all the public institutions on the East River. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the First National Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association, will be held at No. 36 Warren st., on MONDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. E. S. PATTERSON, President.
THOMAS [illegible], Secretary.
New-York, July [illegible], 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

LAST DAY
LAST DAY
LAST DAY
LAST DAY
LAST DAY
OF
THE GREAT COMBINATION IN NEW-YORK.
OPENS IN BOSTON AUG. 3.
EVERY FEATURE
OF THE BRILLIANT SEASON REPRODUCED.
THIS CLOSING WEEK!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!
ALL THE ROMAN CHARIOT RACES.
ALL THE ROMAN STANDING RACES.
ALL THE DARING JOCKEY RACES.
ALL THE BRILLIANT FLAT RACES.
ALL THE LILIPUTIAN RACES.
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMAL RACES.
ALL THE GREAT GYMNASTIC ACTS,
AND
DONNYBROOK FAIR
AT EACH EXHIBITION.
MLLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN,
ON HER VELOCIPEDE ON A SINGLE WIRE.
GRAND MENAGERIE
OPEN DAILY AT 1:30 AND 7.
PERFORMANCE AT 2:30 AND 8.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. CHAS. R. THORNE, Manager
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, the new American extravaganza of
EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA!
Cast with a double company. Music original. Scenery all new. See programmes for songs, duets, trios, quartets, choruses.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.
OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, Aug. 1.	10:00 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 1.	5:00 P.M.
Sunday, 2d....	8:30 A.M.	Sunday, 2d....	5:00 P.M.
Monday, 3d....	7:30 A.M.	Monday, 3d....	12:00 M.
Tuesday, 4th....	8:00 A.M.	Tuesday, 4th....	12:30 P.M.
Wednesday, 5th.	9:00 A.M.	Wednesday, 5th.	1:30 P.M.
Thursday, 6th..	10:00 A.M.	Thursday, 6th..	2:30 P.M.

HELEN,

between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Saturday, Aug. 1.	4:00 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 3.	6:30 A.M.
Monday, 3d....	12:00 M.	Tuesday, 4th....	7:30 A.M.
Tuesday, 4th....	1:00 P.M.	Wednesday, 5th.	8:30 A.M.
Wednesday, 5th.	2:00 P.M.	Thursday, 6th..	9:30 A.M.
Thursday, 6th..	3:00 P.M.	Friday, 7th....	10:00 A.M.
Friday, 7th....	3:00 P.M.		

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave evey half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M., Ninth st. at 9:05, and Thirty-third st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CAMP MEETING AT SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER Seawanhaka, from Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning next morning. Fare 40 cents each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

DRY GOODS.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,
PARIS.
Manufacturers of
TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES J. FRANCKE, JR., and CHARLES F. FRANCKE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles J. Francke, Jr., and Charles F. Francke, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name of Charles Francke & Co., in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of August, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1874.

jy25-law3w8* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. BURKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John A. Burke, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and state of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1874.

[illegible] JAMES [illegible], Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The PRESS and the PUBLIC having indorsed Mr. GAYLER'S new play, WITH THE TIDE, and Miss KATE MAYHEW, a great and pronounced success, and as "the best Summer entertainment ever given in the City," WITH THE TIDE will be repeated EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, and on SATURDAY MATINEE. Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. 585 BROADWAY
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT....Directress
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN; or, CHAHUT DANCERS.
FORTY beautiful and bewitching ladies. FORTY.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE OLIO.
ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS. ONE HUNDRED.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Box-office open daily to secure seats.
MONDAY, Aug. 3—ALA. ALA. ALA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
FIRST AND ONLY MATINEE
OF THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
ONLY MATINEE AT 2.
Mr. LOUIS ALDRICH,
Miss SOPHIE MILES,
and entire company,
in the celebrated drama,
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
LAST NIGHT AT 8.
MONDAY, AUG. 3, THE SEA OF ICE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY, July 27,
WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.
THE IDIOT WITNESS.
LIMERICK BOY.

COLOSSEUM. SUMMER SEASON, 50 CENTS.
OLD LONDON BY DAY.
Open Daily from 10 till dusk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO GERMAN women; one is a thorough cook and good washer and ironer, and does house-work; other is a thorough laundress; are strong, capable, obliging, and have good references; for City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGLISH young women; one is a thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; other is chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; together or separate; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, NEAT French person, not speaking much English, as cook; is a thorough family cook; good pastry maker, and will assist with the coarse washing; best testimonials. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ENGlish woman, who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG Scotch girl for general work; can cook, wash, and iron; does up-stairs work well, and dresses in calico; is industrious, willing, and obliging; willing to leave New-York for any part of the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS been taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL, in City or country, to do general house-work; is very willing; twenty-two months' references. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS TO GO out by the day or do washing at home; understands all kinds fluting; good reference. Call at No. 154 West 52d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant German girl, seventeen years of age, to assist in the care of children, in sewing, or any light work; kind treatment and a good home more consideration than wages. Apply at Mrs. Worch's, No. 91 East Broadway, second floor.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a good waitress, and willing to be useful to suit her employer, or for general house-work; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A VERY agreeable and desirable person, and is willing to be useful if needed as chamber-maid, waitress, sewing, &c.; City or country; has satisfactory references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable Presbyterian woman in a private family as waitress and chamber-maid, and would do general house-work; the best of reference can be given; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 338 East 26th st., near 2d av.

MALES.

A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT WILL GIVE his services for one month with a view to a permanent engagement; connections highly respectable; undoubted references and security given if required. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; can milk; understands plain gardening; willing to be useful in every respect; obliging and temperate; two years' best reference. Address A. Y. X., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, SINGLE; sober and industrious; understands his business in all its branches; can show the highest testimonials from the best places in the United States, Germany, and France. Address W., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE; understands the business in all its branches; private or otherwise; first-class reference. Address C. H., care Florist, No. 918 Broadway, New-York City.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER EXCURSION ROUTE-BOOK.
SEASON OF 1874.

THE SECOND EDITION of this attractive and popular work is now ready for distribution. It embraces nearly three hundred additional Excursion Routes, covering some of the most interesting regions open to American travel.

The beauty of American forest scenery is, during the early autumn months, unequaled in the world, and this attractiveness is greatly enhanced by the delightful temperature of September and October. At that season the sojourners at sea-side and other watering places seek new scenes of enjoyment, and to these this book is offered as a timely guide. The information contained in its pages will enable thousands to prolong their Summer's pleasure, and leave an enduring impression that the lengthened vacation has been time well spent.

Excursion tickets and information of routes can be obtained at the following Ticket Offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad:

No. 1 Astor House....New-York.
No. 526 Broadway....New-York.

L. P. FARMER, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't. D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

TO LET—A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD SET OF bedroom furniture to a reliable party. Address T., Box No. 689 Post Office.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing, under the firm of F. G. SMITH & CO., was dissolved July 1, 1874, by mutual consent. F. G. SMITH continues said business on his own account.

FREEBORN G. SMITH,
H. T. McCOUN.

New-York, July 31, 1874.

THE FIRM OF MORRIS & SMITH IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. CHAMPLIN MORRIS,
No. 35 Broad st. CLIFTON H. SMITH.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1874, CHECK drawn by Baldwin & Kimball, No. 11,744 for $[illegible]50, on Union National Bank, to order of C. W. [illegible] Co. All banks are hereby notified. Payment of same is stopped. BALDWIN & KIMBALL, No. [illegible]

LOST—JULY 30, IN MADISON AV. [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A MANIA FOR BURNING CHILDREN.

A SERVANT GIRL CONFESSES TO A DESIRE TO BURN INFANTS—THE CLOTHES OF A BABY'S COT SET ON FIRE.

A recital of the troubles suffered by mistresses of families arising from the employment of incompetent, careless, and thieving servant girls would fill volumes. It is seldom, however, that they are so unfortunate as to hire one with a mania for setting fire to the house and burning children. Such was the fortune of Mrs. Stern, a lady residing in Hoboken, N. J. Mrs. Stern applied at an intelligence office corner of Second street and the Bowery for a servant, and was induced from her appearance to employ Henrietta Waibel, a girl of fifteen years of age. The lady, with her infant child and the newly-hired servant, has been boarding at the hotel of Leopold Apple, at West Farms, N. Y. In the same hotel a Mr. Frank and his family were boarding. On Wednesday of last week there was a smell of smoke on the second floor of the house, and Rachel, a servant employed in the hotel, in searching for the cause of it, found that there was fire in a room in which a child of Mr. Frank, about six months of age, was sleeping. The bed-clothes of the bed on which the child lay were burning, but Rachel fortunately succeeded in extinguishing the fire before the baby was seriously injured. Some table-cloths stored in a closet in the dining-room of the hotel were afterward found burned and scorched, and a fire was discovered in a closet in one of the halls, in which there was a quantity of clothing. The latter was extinguished before any damage was done. The proprietor of the hotel, amazed at finding so many fires in one day in his house, instituted a careful inquiry, which resulted in the discovery that the girl, Henrietta Waibel, was the culprit. She acknowledged that on seeing Mr. Frank's baby lying asleep on the bed, she was seized with a sudden impulse to burn it and the house at the same time. Lighting a match she set fire to the bed-clothes, and, closing the doors and windows, left the room. She also set fire to the table-cloths in the dining-room, and they not burning to her satisfaction, she fired the clothing in the hall closet. The girl further confessed to Mr. Apple that she had tried on several other occasions to burn houses and children. She was at once discharged from service because, as it was truly believed, she was a most dangerous person to have around the house. After her departure it occurred to Mr. Apple that the authorities should be notified of the girl's action, and Police Captain Steers, of Tremont, was informed of the matter. An officer was sent with Mr. Apple to the residence of the girl's mother, Mrs. Sophia Waibel, dress-maker, No. 418 East Seventeenth street, on Wednesday night, and she was arrested there and brought to the Police Station at Tremont. Yesterday she was arraigned before Justice Wheeler, of the Sixth District Police Court. On being questioned by the Justice she confessed substantially to the truth of the facts already narrated. She also admitted that while in the service of Mrs. Kinney, a lady living in Tremont, she one day thought she would like to burn an infant of that lady's that was lying in her lap. She lit a match, she said, with the intention of doing so, but the child looked up into her face, and laughed, and she thought she would not do it.

After she left Mrs. Kinney, she went to live with Dr. Uhling, now serving a term in State Prison for the attempt to defraud an insurance company by the burial of a coffin of bricks, represented to be the body of a young woman whose life was insured. Mr. Apple, the proprietor of the hotel at West Farms, and Mr. Frank, his boarder, were also examined, and testified to the previous confession of the girl. Justice Wheeler committed her in default of $1,000 bail to await further examination. A reporter of THE TIMES conversed with Henrietta at the Tremont Police Station yesterday. She was born in this City, she says, and is of German parentage. Her complexion is dark, her hair brown, and features regular. Her eyes are dark and brilliant, and she has a frank and intelligent expression. When the reporter entered the station house the girl could be heard from her cell crying and moaning. Capt. Steers said that at first she was indifferent, but on finally realizing that she was likely to be punished, she was continually ejaculating, "O, I'm such a wicked girl." She was brought from her cell to talk with the reporter, and though at first she wept bitterly, after being questioned she seemed to become interested and brightened up. She repeated substantially to the reporter the confession she had made, but seemed unconscious of the significance of what she was saying. In fact, she seemed ready to answer "Yes" to anything. In reply to a question as to whether she liked Mrs. Frank's baby, she said she did not, but she also said that it never annoyed her. She was employed by Mrs. Stern to mind her bady, and she had no hatred for the child. Concerning Mrs. Kinney, the lady of Tremont, who had once employed her, and whose baby she confessed to having had a desire to burn, she said that she liked Mrs. Kinney very much. When reference was made to Dr. Uhling she appeared to be conversant with the leading facts in the notorious insurance swindle, and said that her mother had read to her the story in the newspapers. The girl can read a little, but has had no further education.

THE BARRETT INQUEST.

Coroner Kessler, yesterday, held an inquest in the case of Thomas Barrett, who died from peritonitis, at Bellevue Hospital, on the 25th of July, 1874. Mrs. Barrett, mother of the deceased, was the first witness called, and testified that her son, previous to his death, told her that a boy named Rafferty struck him in the abdomen, and then kicked him. He said that the row was caused by his refusal to do an errand for Rafferty. Timothy Barrett, brother of the deceased, testified that his brother told him, while in Bellevue Hospital, that he was beaten in the stomach by a boy named Rafferty while in the House of Detention. John McCarthy, of No. 10½ Washington street, said that he was in the House of Detention while the two boys were there. Saw them playing euchre several times, but did not see any trouble between them. The deceased was a peaceable, well-behaved boy. Never saw any change in him till after he had eaten a large quantity of blackberries, when he complained of cramps. George W. Davidson, Sergeant in charge of the House of Detention, never knew of any difficulty between the boys. The deceased first complained on the night of the 18th inst., when he said he had cramps. Dr. McDonald was called in and prescribed for him. He again called on the 20th inst., when he asked the boy if he was hurt in any way, and he answered, "No." On the 23d inst., finding that he was no better, we sent him to the hospital. Dr. McDonald thought deceased had inflammation of the bowels. Rafferty behaved himself peacably until the last few days, when he tried to get away. Dr. Shaw, House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, testified that the boy, Barrett, was admitted to the hospital on the 23d and died on the 25th inst. He was suffering from general peritonitis. He told Dr. Bryan that a boy, whose name he did not know, struck him in the abdomen while he was in the House of Detention. There were no marks of violence on his body. Deputy Coroner Leo made the post-mortem examination of the body, but found no external marks of violence. Death was due to peritonitis. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Thomas Barrett came to his death from peritonitis, from some cause unknown to them. The prisoner Rafferty was then discharged by the Coroner, but taken back to the House of Detention, where he is held as a witness in a larceny case.

THE WINSHIP CASE.

The examination of Edward K. Winship, who was arrested for fraud, was continued yesterday before Mr. Levi A. Fuller, the Referee. In the defense, Mr. Ellis stated that the moneys paid to Mr. Winship by the plaintiff were for Winship's use, and not by any means on trust. The defendant's business was very well known, and the losses he incurred were on his own account, and not on that of the persons from whom he received the funds. Mr. Winship then gave his testimony, which was substantially to the effect that up to Nov. 12, 1873, his business was that of discounting and buying claims for pay and seizure. In January, 1871, he first had business with the plaintiff through a third party. He said he had never had much conversation with the plaintiff, and the $2,600 he had received from him had gone into his business capital, which capital he had from six to eight individuals. He attempted to show that he had paid $2,124 92 in 1870, and that in 1871 he had paid more than $765. This evidence, however, was excluded. He always bore all the losses he made on pay-rolls himself. The case was then adjourned until Monday, the 10th inst., when the examination will be continued.

KILLED BY A NEW-HAVEN TRAIN.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Louis Zimmer, by Coroner Woltman. The deceased was run over by a New-York and New-Haven train, in Fourth avenue, near Forty-sixth street, on the 6th ult., and died in Bellevue Hospital July 18. The first witness called was Victor Johnson, aged fourteen years, who testified that he was standing on the corner of Forty-fifth street and Fourth avenue on the 6th of July. Saw an engine come out of the depot and run up as far as Forty-sixth street. The deceased was on the train attached to the engine, and when he reached Forty-sixth street he jumped off, and while attempting to cross the track he was struck by an in-coming train of the New-Haven Railroad and knocked down. He rolled over several times, and was finally picked up and carried to the station-house, and from there he was sent to the hospital. Subsequently saw him at the hospital. [illegible] to get off the car after somebody called him. John Mullan, of No. 153 East Forty-second street, said that he did not see the deceased run over, but saw him lying on the track. Did not know whether he was in the habit of riding on the cars or not. Henry C. Smith, engineer of the train that struck the deceased, testified that he saw the boy attempting to cross the track about ten feet in front of the engine. It was too late to prevent the accident. E. J. Jones, conductor of the train, did not see the deceased struck, but saw him reeling away from the cars.

The jury returned the following verdict: "That Louis Zimmer came to his death by injuries received on the 6th day of July through being run over by a locomotive of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company. We censure the Railroad Company for negligence, and also recommend that additional facilities be provided for the removal of wounded persons to hospital."

THE HESSLER HOMICIDE.

KILLED BY A SMOOTHING-IRON—TWO VERDICTS BY THE CORONER'S JURY.

An inquisition was yesterday held by Coroner Kessler into the case of Mrs. Theresa Hessler, who was killed on last Sunday morning, by being struck on the head with a flat iron, supposed to have been thrown by John O'Toole, while she was standing outside the door of her husband's saloon, at No. 406 East Forty-ninth street. The first witness called was George Hessler, the husband of the deceased woman, who testified: I reside at No. 306 East Forty-ninth street; am the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at that number, and on the morning of the 26th inst. O'Toole came into the saloon in company with three other men. They had some drinks, after which O'Toole said he had no money. I said to him the next time you have no money do not bring anybody with you. He then pushed two glasses off the counter, and my wife asked him what he did that for. I also scolded him. The party then left the house, O'Toole saying, "I will get satisfaction." They did not return. A shutter fell from the window, and my wife went out side to see what it was, when something struck her on the head. The only thing she said after she was struck was, "My two little children." O'Toole was only in my place twice since since he moved into the house. He was under the influence of liquor on the night in question. He lived on the third floor.

George Black was called and testified: I reside at No. 990 Second avenue. Was with O'Toole when he went into the store. Mrs. Hessler wanted ninety cents from O'Toole for the beer and the glasses he broke, but he made answer that he had no money. Mr. Hessler wanted to close up, and I tried to get O'Toole up stairs, but he said to me that it was none of my business, and then called me names. I pushed him gently up stairs, he falling two or three times on the way. I then returned to the street and saw Mrs. Hessler standing there. I stood talking to her, when all of a sudden something came down. I thought at first it was a bottle, and then Mrs. Hessler fell, and said, "Oh, my poor children." A man named Farrow and myself helped to carry her into the store, where we found she had a cut on the head, I did not pick up the missle. Do not know from what window it was thrown. On the way up stairs O'Toole did not use any threats.

Mrs. Ehrlick testified that she was looking out of her window, which is directly under where O'Toole lives, when two irons were thrown down. The first one struck a beer barrel and bounded under a cart. The second passed near the witness' window and struck Mrs. Hessler. O'Toole occupies the rooms over Mrs. Ehrlick's. Bernard McAvoy, an officer of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified to finding O'Toole lying on the bed, when he arrested him. The stove was lying in a corner of the room, and a smoothing-iron under it, but not a mate to the ones thrown out. Mrs. O'Toole, wite of the prisoner, said that she was asleep when her husband called to her to let him in, as there were three men after him to murder him. I unlocked the door and let him in, when he told me to lock it quick, which I did. O'Toole tried then to put the stove against the door, but it was too heavy for him, and he put the chairs and fireboard to barricade it, and then went to the window, but did not throw anything out. Never had either of the irons now shown me in my possession.

Dr. Leo made the post-mortem examination, and found a lacerated wound two and a half inches long on the right side of the scalp. There was an incised wound about one-half an inch in circumference near the median line. On the left side of the scalp was a wound corresponding with the one on the right side. Death was caused by compression of the brain from an extravasation of blood, the result of a fractured skull. Coroner Kessler charged the jury at considerable length, after which they retired, remaining out for nearly an hour. They then returned a double verdict as they could not agree. The following are copies of them:

No. 1. That Theresa Hessler came to her death from injuries received by being struck with flat iron thrown from a fourth-story window of No. 306 East Forty-ninth street, on the 26th day of July, 1874, occupied by Mr O'Toole, whom we believe to have thrown out the said irons, with the intent to injure some one.

No. 2. That the said Theresa Hessler came to her death from injuries received, by irons thrown from the fourth-story window of No. 306 East Forty-ninth street, on the 26th day of July, 1874. From the evidence, we believe Mr. O'Toole is the occupant.

Coroner Kessler committed John O'Toole to the Tombs without bail.

ANOTHER FINANCIAL DISASTER.

SUSPENSION OF THE FIRM OF POZNANSKI & BROTHER, SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon a rumor was circulated by business men that the firm of M. Poznanski & Brother, manufacturers of white and woolen shirts, at No. 183 Church street, had suspended. It appears that this firm has been doing a large California trade, and had dispatched to San Francisco some time ago, as their agent, a young man who had been employed by the firm for a long while and had its entire confidence. Last week Mr. Poznanski received information that things were not altogether right in California, and he sent a member of the firm thither to investigate the agent's affairs. The result of this inquiry so far appears to be in effect that the agent had gone into business on his own account and continued to conduct the Poznanski business at the same time. He got into bad company and led a very fast life, using the assets of the New-York firm to liquidate his debts and liabilities. The liabilities will probably reach $500,000 it is thought; they certainly cannot be less than $250,000.

The firm has been established upward of twenty-five years, and owns considerable real estate in New-York City. The buildings Nos. 185 and 189 Church street belong to it. Hopes are entertained that the embarrassment will only be temporary, and that the good credit of the firm will be unimpaired by this untoward disaster.

MINISTER ORR'S FUNERAL DIRGE.

Mr. Abraham H. Hummel, as counsel for William Keating, applied to Judge Pratt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an order compelling the officers of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, from which Keating had been expelled, to reinstate him as a member. It appeared by the papers submitted to the court on behalf of plaintiff that in June, 1873, he was employed by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York to furnish music on the occasion of funeral honors paid to the remains of the late Minister Orr; that in pursuance of this contract Keating employed a band of which one Willner was leader, at a compensation of $198; that until June 11, 1874, he had failed to get his compensation from the Grand Lodge; that in the meantime Willner had improperly compelled him to expend about $60 in legal proceedings; that of the money he received from the Grand Lodge he held the sum of $134, which he was willing to pay to Willner, and which sum he claimed to be all to which said Willner was entitled; that the Musical Protective Union had expelled him (plaintiff) under a rule providing for the expulsion of any member failing to pay musicians employed by him after he had been paid himself; that such expulsion was in violation of the rules of the society, having been made without evidence of plaintiff's guilt, without having served him with written charges, and without notice to him in any form. Judge Pratt granted the motion, making the order to show cause returnable on Monday next.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners of the Fire Department met yesterday, with the Controller, and opened proposals for building a steam fire-propeller (steam-boat) and erecting buildings, &c.

Three bids were received for building the propeller. The lowest, $25,400, was submitted by Wood, Dealogue & Co., and the highest, $32,350, by Lawrence and Folke. Ward, Stanton & Co., put in a bid of $27,700.

Six proposals were received for altering the premises, No. 125 Mercer street, the lowest being that of J. V. Donovan, who offered to do the work for $3,500.

Fifteen bids were received for erecting buildings on the lots, Nos. 130 and 132 Amity street; the lowest, $25,700, was presented by Shannon & Ross, and the highest, $33,000, by A. Andrews.

No bids were received for furnishing boilers for engines Nos. 27 and 29, and only one bid was received for furnishing 15,000 feet of hose. The latter was not opened.

SERGT. DAY'S WATCH SPECULATIONS.

Sergt. Day, of the Eleventh Precinct, appeared before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, regarding the gold watch stolen in 1873 from Thomas Collier, of No. 331 Monroe street. As already published in THE TIMES, the watch was found in the possession of Morris Martin about a week ago. He proved that he bought it from Henry Geigerman, a watch dealer, No. 685 Broadway, and the latter proved that he purchased the watch in December, 1873, from Sergt. Day for $20. The Sergeant proved by several witnesses that he purchased the watch from Michael Monahan, who kept a liquor store corner of Amity and Greene streets, and who has been dead for nearly six months. The case was finally disposed of yesterday by Sergt. Day paying over to Martin what he paid for the watch. The watch was also handed over to its owner, Mr. Collier. Sergt. Day will be out just $20 by his purchase.

PRINTING THE CITY RECORD.

THE CASE OF WM. C. RHODES AGAINST M. B. BROWN AND THE COMMISSIONERS ARGUED YESTERDAY.

In the case of William C. Rhodes against the Commissioners of the *City Record* and Martin B. Brown, already noticed in THE TIMES, argument was heard yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Pratt, on a motion on behalf of plaintiff for an injunction restraining the payment of money to Martin B. Brown, one of the defendants, for the printing of the *City Record*. It is claimed by plaintiff that, of nine bids submitted in response to advertised proposals for the printing of the *City Record*, his was the lowest, while that of Brown, who obtained the contract, was the highest but one. In his complaint, read on the motion, the plaintiff further charges that he is a citizen of this City, liable to taxation; that his bid conformed in all respects to the printed proposals; that there was collusion in rejecting his bid and awarding the contract to Brown; that the contract was unlawfully awarded to Brown, and that such award entailed a loss to the City of at least $12,000 for the year. On the part of defendant Brown, and the officials making the award, it was answered that Rhodes was not a tax-payer, and not, therefore, authorized to bring the suit; that all the other bids, including plaintiff's, were rejected for non-compliance with the provisions of the ordinance authorizing the proposals; that Brown's bid being the only one in conformity with such ordinance the Commissioners were bound to accept it and reject the others, and that there was no collusion whatever in the award of the contract.

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, on behalf of Mr. Rhodes, argued that his client's bid conformed to the terms of the published proposals, and if he was misled by such proposals not being in conformity with the ordinance authorizing them, neither he nor the City should suffer pecuniary loss therefor; that when plaintiff found himself, as the lowest bidder, denied the award, he caused a protest to be served on the officers making such award; that, having received such notice of protest, it was the duty of the officials to look into the matter, and, if plaintiff's bid was irregular merely as to form, they should have exercised their discretion and rectified the matter; that, as it stood, the defendant's bid did not in all respects comply with the ordinance, was not legal, and the payment of money to him in pursuance thereof by the City was illegal, and should be restrained.

On behalf of the officials awarding the contract and the present holder thereof, it was contended by Messrs. Andrews and Strahan that there was no collusion; that plaintiff's allegation of being a tax-payer was denied by the answer, and he had, therefore, no standing in court; that the bid of the defendant being the only one conforming to the requirements of the ordinance, which it did substantially, had to be accepted, and such acceptance was made under advice of the Corporation Counsel; that the notice of protest by plaintiff had not been received until after the contract had been awarded to defendant Brown; and that the temporary granting of an injunction now would stop the publication of the *City Record*, would create endless confusion in all the departments now by law compelled to advertise therein, and should be carefully considered by the court before awarding an injunction which would produce such a result. Judge Pratt took the papers, reserving his decision.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING YESTERDAY—RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS—THE ALSACE-LORRAINE SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday, Mr. Shaw presiding. Commissioners Lynch, Forrest, Quintard, Stephenson, Maujer, and Mayor Havemeyer were in attendance. The Finance Committee reported the expenditure of $14,218 18 for payment of current expenses. Letters were received from the interpreter, Mr. McPherson, and the gatekeeper, Mr. Shook, resigning their respective positions, and applications to fill the vacancies were laid over to the next meeting. Mr. John H. Robinson was appointed agent of the board at Buffalo, and Mr. Madden agent at Rochester.

Mr. Lynch drew the attention of the board to the resignation of Dr. Esroger, Resident Physician at Ward's Island, and proposed a series of resolutions, expressive of the sense of gratitude of the board for his fidelity and efficiency during his five years' connection with the institution. The resolutions were adopted. The Chairman said that in their recent efforts to economize matters in Castle Garden they had pressed too closely in the Labor Bureau, and the chief of that department informed him that they were at present sadly in need of a junior clerk. The matter was referred to the Chairman of the board, with power to employ a clerk at a salary not exceeding $700 a year.

Mayor Havemeyer here said, "While on the subject of appointments, I wish to call the attention of the board to the case of a young man, named Mr. Strauss, who used to be the clerk of Mr. Charlick in the Board of Police. He speaks six languages fluently, and would make an excellent interpreter.

Mr. Stephenson—But he is still in the Police Department.

The Mayor—No, he was discharged.

The Chairman—He is here in another capacity. He represents the Alsace and Lorraine Society. The position of interpreter is only one thousand dollars a year, and he would not be likely to accept it.

The Mayor—Oh! no indeed. He is too big a man for that.

A resolution was adopted directing the repairs of the roofs of the buildings on Ward's Island.

Mr. Joseph Strauss, the protégé of the Mayor and Oliver Charlick, came before the board in the interest of the Alsace and Lorraine Society, of which he is President, and made application for the admission of a representative of their society into the Rotunda, so as to afford every facility to emigrants from those provinces. Heretofore, he said, their representative was permitted to enter the Rotunda, but recently the order was issued by the board prohibiting the agents of all societies from entering there until the officials of Castle Garden had performed their labors, and he, with others, was excluded. He directed attention to the vast amount of good which the society had done for immigrants, and asked that its representative be allowed the same privileges as formerly.

The Chairman remarked that the regulation of the board applied to all societies, religious or otherwise, alike, and if one was accorded a certain privilege the others would demand it also. Mr. Lynch remarked that the number of Irish immigrants exceeded that of any other nationality, and if a precedent was established the old order of things would come back. Mr. Strauss said that while other nationalities were making scarcely any provision for their immigrant countrymen, the Alsace and Lorraine Society had expended $1,200 on 222 immigrants. Mr. Lynch—Yes, but you thus encourage pauperism. Other institutions provide employment for their countrymen. You occupy an anomalous position, inasmuch as both the French and German societies express their intention of attending to the wants of the immigrants from Alsace and Lorraine. Mr. Strauss replied that they were a distinct nationality, and that they should have the same rights as the Irish or Germans. The matter was then dropped, and the board adjourned.

WALL STREET NOTES.

The committee of the bondholders of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad held an informal meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 59 Liberty street to continue the devising of a plan for reorganization. The session was private, and what was done at it was not divulged. In the course of a week or two the committee expect to be able to report. Until that time it will meet frequently.

The firm of Holmes, Lissberger & Co., copper importers, whose suspension was announced in THE TIMES, were busy yesterday in preparing a statement of their liabilities. It will not be ready until to-morrow or the day after. There is nothing new to add to the account of the suspension already published.

The Atlantic and Pacific Insurance Company is still pursuing the absent agent, Mr. Prindell, with what success they could not tell yesterday.

The statement of the business at the United States Assay Office for the month of July shows the value of the deposits of gold to have been $770,000; of silver, including purchases, $390,000; total, $1,160,000. Amount payable in bars, $760,000; in coins, $400,000; gold and silver bars stamped, $445,206 61, and amount of silver transmitted to the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, $229,835 95.

The following were the receipts and disbursements at the Sub-Treasury, New-York, during the past month: Receipts, $86,639,243 29; disbursements, $78,143,623 91. On the 30th of June the balance in hand was $101,583,488 36. Therefore, with the receipts of the month, there was a total of $188,222,731 65, taking from which the disbursements above mentioned leaves a balance of $110,079,107 74. This may be described thus: Balance to credit Treasurer United States, $91,449,069 79; balance to credit disbursing accounts, $16,523,094 20; Assay Office, $1,831,870 75; in coin, $241,443; in currency, $33,630; total, $110,079,107 74. The receipts for Customs in July, 1873, were $10,439,461 96; for 1874, $9,989,078 36, showing a decrease this year of $450,383 60.

THE MEDICAL BOARD OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

The Bellevue Hospital Medical Board held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. Dr. Isaac E. Taylor occupied the Chair, Drs. Alonzo Clarke, Stephen Smith, A. B. Mott, A. Bock, E. Janeway, and other members of the board being present. After the usual routine business of the board had been transacted, the communication which had been received from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was read. It announced the change which would take place in the board on the 1st of September next. At that time a board of eight doctors will be appointed, and they will nominate a number of medical men from whom the commissioners will select eleven who will compose the remainder of the board. At the discretion of the Commissioners these gentlemen will be appointed for terms ranging from three to seven years. The communication was not at all favorably received by the board. They took the position that they had been for many years acting in their present capacity, and had spent much time and labor in bringing the hospital and medical college connected with it, to their present state of efficiency. They thought the action of the Commissioners would have a tendency to impair the facilities now offered to medical students, and would compel them to seek instruction elsewhere. The change, they considered, was uncalled for.

DISHONEST CAR-DRIVERS.

STRANGE DEVELOPMENTS IN HARTFORD—A NOVEL MODE OF CHEATING.

For three years or more says the Hartford *Courant* the conductorless car system has been in operation on the street railroad in Hartford, under which each passenger is required to pay his own fare. The system was started here and elsewhere, to begin with, to save the salary of conductors, and to remove the temptation which some conductors find it very hard to resist; and under it there could be no danger of a driver's becoming dishonest unless he was solicited to be by patrons of the road.

More than a year ago it became evident that some of the drivers were obtaining money outside of their regular salary, and a partial investigation showed that it was done by collusion with passengers who, to save two cents a ride, were willing to corrupt the employes of the company. A few drivers were from time to time discharged, but it was found that new men were soon pursuing the same trick, and as the thing was manifestly growing in magnitude and had really become serious, there was a necessity for making a searching examination which should bring forth facts in such a shape that they would hold good in any court of justice.

The officers of the company, through Mr. E. S. Goodrich, the President, sought the services of Ex-Chief of Police Chamberlain, who is now an acting Constable, and through him a plan of operations was devised and has been successfully carried out. The common way of those cheating the company has been to pay the drivers five cents, when they felt safe in doing so; though in some cases twenty-five or fifty cents was paid at one time to make up for dead-head rides, the amount paid making an average considerably below the cost of regular fare. Such as have been of a speculative turn of mind have added entertainment to their dishonesty by matching pennies with the driver to see whether they should pay him ten cents or nothing. The larger part of those operating in the manner described live at the extreme ends of the city, and take the cars early in the morning and go home at night.

Fortified with all the needed information, and with proof to back it, the company yesterday brought the case to a head by arresting some of the dishonest drivers. Mr. Chamberlain stationed himself on Main street in the vicinity of the State House, and as a car came along with a driver in front who was down in the bill for recognition, it was stopped, and the driver was taken into custody and his place supplied with a new man, so that the car could proceed without delay. People in the vicinity became curious to know what the Ex-Chief of Police was about, and during the afternoon the matter was generally known. The very first man arrested, at once, in answer to the first question, confessed his guilt, and all others but one owned up. This one was considerably backward, but when told that he would be locked up and prosecuted to-day he told the whole story. They all pleaded that they had been led into the thing by the solicitations of the traveling public; that when first going upon the road some one approached them with a tender of reduced fare, and urged it upon them as a very common affair which all the conductors understood. Though knowing it to be wrong, the temptation was irresistible, and was made the more so by the respectable appearance of the men who invited it.

The officers of the road were prepared in advance for precisely the explanation the drivers gave, and had decided to be lenient, provided a full and free confession was made, and restitution offered in those cases where drivers had made deposits in bank of the stolen money. The men were therefore allowed to leave the employ of the road without standing the disgrace of a public prosecution. But the matter does not end here. A formidable list of those who have, as patrons of the road, encouraged the dishonesty of the employes, has been prepared, which gives not only names but residences and dates. From 300 to 500 people, many of them occupying business positions of respectability, and themselves employing clerks who have the handling of money, are conspicuous in this list, and the officers of the road have men who are able to make the fullest identification, and will do so if an emergency arises.

The vigilance of the officers will be continued until there is an absolute certainty that both the public and drivers are honestly disposed toward the road. The aggregate loss in dollars and cents cannot be great, though it is considerable. The regular fare is seven cents, and, of course, all is lost to the road, while the driver gets only five cents. The passenger who cheats the company saves two cents, which hardly compensates for the fraud and the corruption of a driver together. It should be said that some of the drivers were found to be thoroughly honest and reliable.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

COMPLETION OF THE ARCHES OF THE BROOKLYN PIER—THE WORK ON THE NEW-YORK SIDE.

The Brooklyn tower of the East River Bridge will soon be completed. The progress of the work on both sides, and on the Brooklyn anchorage, has been most satisfactory since it was last begun. It is thought by Mr. Martin, the Engineer in Chief, that on next Thursday morning the keystones will be laid. These are yet at the stone-yard, but they have been cut, as, indeed, all the other stones for the arches have been, to measurements furnished by the engineer department of the work, and will fit accurately in their places. As soon as the arches are finished, the tower will be capped with continuous tiers of granite until the requisite height is reached. This will add materially to its appearance, and detract from the heavy look it now has. There will be no celebration of the event of laying the keystones; indeed, the Engineer in Chief says he does not think there will be any celebration at all until the whole work is done and the bridge thrown open for traffic. The New-York pier will be finished as high as the roadway, it is thought, by the last week in November. Yesterday, Alderman Ropes said, in conversation in the Mayor's office, in Brooklyn, that he thought that Brooklyn and New-York should work together in the construction of the bridge. Brooklyn was in no condition financially to carry on the enterprise alone. His desire was that it should go on without delay; and he thought the Brooklyn representatives of the Bridge Company should go to New-York, and ask acceptance of the act of the Legislature. During several months past he had consulted with many gentlemen of Brooklyn who were opposed to the enterprise, in order to obtain their views. He had found really very little opposition, only they did not want to undertake the work alone. Mayor Hunter said he thought it would be much better for the majority of the committee to reconsider their report, or to modify it in such a manner as would secure the unanimous support of the Board of Aldermen. So modified, he did not think it would meet with much opposition. Mr. John H. Prentice, the Treasurer of the Bridge Company, called upon Deputy Controller Rich in relation to the tenth installment of $300,000 on the last appropriation. He said that Mr. Schroeder was out of town and the bonds had not been signed.

CHANGE IN THE POSTAL RATES TO FRANCE.

A change in the postal rates to France will take effect to-day. For letters, per half ounce, or a fraction thereof, the charge will be nine cents, prepayment optional. On newspapers, three cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional weight of four ounces, or fraction thereof, prepayment compulsory. Printed matter, samples, &c., will be taken at the rate of two cents for one ounce, four cents for two ounces, six cents for four ounces, and twelve cents for eight ounces, also compulsory.

DISPATCH OF THE MAILS.

Direct Mail.—Tuesdays—By the Eagle Line, every alternate Tuesday.

Via England.—Tuesdays—By the Williams & Guion Line, every alternate Tuesday.

Via England.—Wednesdays—By the Cunard Line.

Direct Mail.—Thursdays—By the Hamburg Line.

Direct Mail.—Saturdays—French Line, every alternate Saturday.

Via England.—By the Bremen Line, every alternate Saturday.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS AGENCIES.

The Reuter Telegram Company, of London, and Havas, Laffite & Co., of Paris, have been amalgamated, under arrangements made between them, for a long term of years, and the agency of the former company in this city will hereafter be known as the "United States Agency of Reuter-Havas, London and Paris." The business of the Reuter Company, which has hitherto embraced for European, Asiatic, African, and Australian consumption the news and commercial affairs of the United States, the West Indies, Central America, and Canada has since the laying of the South American cable been extended to Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Chili, and such other of the nations of South America as are in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. The consolidated companies announce that they will hereafter deliver all commercial messages intrusted to their charge to all parts of the world.

OFFICIAL DELAYS.

Judge Lawrence, before whom an application was recently argued for a writ of error and stay of proceedings, in the case of Duncan J. Templeton, recently convicted of an attempt to kill his wife, gave notice yesterday that he was unable to give a decision because of the District Attorney having neglected to send in his brief.

The Judge also gave as a reason for not deciding the matter of the new Parade Ground, that the Corporation Counsel had neglected to hand in his brief.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Blanche Matiste, a child three months old, died yesterday morning at No. 25 Wooster street, without medical attendance.

August Reinhardt, indicted for arson in the first degree, furnished $2,500 bail, in the District Attorney's office, yesterday, and was released.

Officer Schenck, of the Second Precinct, was overcome with the heat while on patrol duty on Park row yesterday. He was sent to the Park Hospital.

On Thursday night John Vance, aged forty years, a printer, was found dead in his bed at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, corner of Catherine street and East Broadway.

Cleveland Smith, a peddler, from North Carolina, was found in Nassau street yesterday, suffering from injuries received from falling in Chatham street. He was sent to the Park Hospital.

Kate Brannigan, aged thirty, cook in the restaurant No. 259 Bowery, was fatally burned yesterday morning by her clothes taking fire from the range. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John A. Bouberg was held in $500 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a clock and some blankets from Joseph Bartnell, of No. 26 Thompson street.

At an early hour yesterday morning, John Scallon, a builder, aged forty-five years, fell from the piazza of his residence in One Hundred and Sixtieth street, near Tenth avenue, and was instantly killed.

The proposed amendments to the constitution of the Republican Central Committee were adopted last evening by the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association, at a special meeting called for that purpose.

An extraordinary pedestrian feat will be attempted on Monday, Aug. 3, at Christ's Park, East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, near Harlem Bridge. Harry Brooks, the champion walker of the West, will undertake to walk, fair heal and toe walking, fifty miles in ten hours.

The oat market was the centre of attraction at the Produce Exchange again yesterday. The price of old stock was further advanced ten cents a bushel, but the City trade, instead of buying from, sold to the parties already in control of the bulk of the available supply, at the advanced price of $1 per bushel. Only a small amount was thus disposed of. The market closed dull and unsettled.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has reversed the judgment recently rendered in favor of William McDonald, a City contractor, on the ground that certain formalities had not been complied with by the officials in awarding the contract. The court insists on all legal formalities being complied with by officials awarding contracts, and advises contractors of the necessity of informing themselves as to such formalities.

BROOKLYN.

A. W. Walkley, Assistant Clerk in the District Attorney's office since 1872, was removed yesterday.

The new Catherine Ferry-house in Main street is nearly finished, and presents a neat appearance.

Cinderella Kent, aged twenty years, seeks a divorce in the Brooklyn courts from William H. Kent, aged forty-five years.

Officer Roche, of the Eleventh Precinct, yesterday evening found the body of an infant, about a day old, in a lot on Seabring street, near Richard street.

Louis Leiser, of Gold street, and Theodore Brower, of No. 368 Grand street, E. D., liquor-saloon keepers, had their licenses revoked yesterday for keeping open house on Sunday last.

John Christy, a notorious young thief, was arrested yesterday by Detective Roace for systematically plundering shoemakers' stores. He had stolen over 100 pairs of boots and shoes.

Officer Francis Rountree, of the Eighth Precinct, was dismissed from the Police Department yesterday for having while drunk brutally clubbed and arrested a peaceable citizen named James McGuire.

Mr. A. B. Smith, of No. 260 Graham avenue, a dry goods merchant at No. 425 Grand street, left home on Wednesday evening, and has not been heard of since. He had about $100 in his pocket when he left home.

The Liquor Dealers' Association of Brooklyn, last night, appointed six delegates to the State Convention, and three delegates to confer with the German Saloon-keepers' Association, with a view of uniting the two organizations.

The corner-stone of the Greenwood Baptist Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Fifteenth street, will be laid on Tuesday next with appropriate ceremonies, in which a number of prominent Baptist clergymen will participate.

A number of Brooklyn policemen went on a picnic to Rockaway yesterday. The transportation was furnished by Mr. Reid, of the Rockaway and Canarsie Railroad, and Alderman Eckert gave the officers chowder and refreshments.

William Hoffmeyer, a German, was held for trial yesterday for passing a forged check for $42, purporting to have been drawn on the Mechanics Bank by Mr. W. M. Shipman, of No. 123 Myrtle avenue, on W. T. Oliver, a saloon-keeper in East New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Bishop Littlejohn will visit Christ Church, Sag Harbor, on Monday next, where he will hold services and confirmation in the evening. On Monday he will visit the church at East Hampton.

The village Excise Board of Whitestone have concluded their sittings, and have not granted a single license; consequently all persons who are now selling liquor there are liable to prosecution under the Excise law.

The money asked for by the North-side Railroad Company to guarantee the extension of their line to the village of Huntington, has all been subscribed, and the work of construction will be commenced during the coming Fall.

The assessment roll of the real and personal property in School District No. 5 of Flushing, just completed, shows the assessed value of the real estate to be $1,582,275, and that of the personal estate to be $162,900, making the total valuation $1,745,175. This is an increase of $72,010 over the amount on the same roll last year.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of Fritz Tetoman, who was shot and killed by Christopher Treabear, engineer at Muller's bone factory on Inman's Island, on Wednesday last, was concluded by Coroner Manger yesterday, the jury finding that the shooting was accidental. On the rendition of the verdict Treabear was discharged from custody.

The second annual regatta of the Queens County Yacht Club, having its head-quarters at Flushing, will take place on Thursday, the 13th of August. The yachts will be divided into three classes, viz.: First class, cabin, sloop rig; second class, open, sloop rig; third class, cat rig. The race is to be open to all comers.

Townsend Scudder, a lawyer, of Glen Head, Long Island, who held a high place in his profession, and who was much respected by his brethren in the law, died on the day before yesterday at his residence at Glen Head. He was the junior partner of the firm of Scudder & Carter, of this City, and was noted for his ability in all matters of law relating to admiralty and insurance.

Through disarrangement of the trains on the South-side Railroad on Thursday evening, caused, as is understood, by the breaking down of an engine, a great number of passengers were detained at Rockaway until past midnight, and did not arrive at Bushwick on their return home until about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Much impatience was manifested by the crowd.

A track-man named McGuire was assisting to work a hand-car on the Sag Harbor branch of the Long Island Railroad at Southampton, on Wednesday evening, when one of the crank-handles caught in his clothing and threw him over on the track in front of the car, which passed over his body, injuring him so severely as to endanger his life. The car was thrown off the track and down an embankment, and two or three other men were more or less bruised.

The store of Messrs. H. & S. French, at Sag Harbor, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and it is believed from appearances that they were not "professionals." They opened the front door with false keys, and made their exit through the back door. They took a considerable sum of money from the drawer, but overlooked a larger sum and two valuable diamonds which were also in it. They then proceeded to the private office of Mr. S. B. French, who is the County Treasurer of Suffolk County, and made an examination of the safes, but apparently came to the conclusion that they were too strong for them, as they left without attempting to open them. The Police, as yet, have no clue to the thieves.

NEW-JERSEY.

A woman named Ann Smith committed suicide at Marlborough a day or two ago by hanging herself. Poverty and abandonment by her husband prompted her to commit the act.

A young girl, named Lavinia Cosgrove, aged fourteen years, and residing at Moulton, in Burlington County, committed suicide a few days ago, by taking a dose of laudanum, because her mother would not permit her to go a dance in the neighborhood.

A stack of hay at Linden, containing about twenty tons, and belonging to Ferdinand Blancha, was totally consumed by fire Thursday night. The loss is estimated at $500. The fire was of incendiary origin, a workman on the farm who was discharged a few days ago being suspected.

Elizabeth Kapp was arrested in Newark yesterday on a charge of bigamy. The complaint was made by Ludwig Kapp, who claims to be the woman's husband, and who says she left him about a year ago and married a man named Louis Zeller. The latter was also arrested and detained as a witness.

A gang of burglars broke into Davis' shoe store in West Orange at an early hour yesterday morning, but before they could get to work they were frightened away by the arrival of a man named John Woodruff, who is employed as a clerk in the store. In the hurry of their departure they left some valuable tools behind them.

A horse attached to a wagon containing a load of young people returning from a picnic, in West Orange, Thursday evening, ran away and upset the wagon, severely injuring several of the party. The names of the wounded are Jacob Benson, George Shannon, Alice Sheridan, Samuel Williams, and Albert David. None of them are fatally injured.

Vreeland Jardine, of Rahway, has commenced suit against Officer Mantz and Sergt. Cotton, of the Elizabeth Police force, for false imprisonment, and claims damages to the amount of $3,000. He was driving through the city at a late hour one night, and Officer Mantz arrested him. At the station house he gave his name as Charles Johnson, and failing to give what the officer and Sergeant considered a straight account of himself, he was kept in custody all night. Next morning the Police Justice discharged him.

The Board of Finance and Taxation of Jersey City has made the following appropriations to the different branches of the City Government for the ensuing fiscal year: Board of Works, $130,000; Board of Aldermen, $40,000; Board of Police Commissioners, $433,750; Board of Education, $241,000; Board of Fire Commissioners, $130,000; Board of Finance, $498,940 10; total appropriation, $1,474,690 10; less amount received from State School Fund, $142,340 42; leaving the total amount appropriated, $1,331,349 68.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John McCullough, the actor, is at the Sturtevant House.

Dr. R. C. Dean, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Rev. Dr. J. R. Wilson, of Columbia, S. C., is at the Everett House.

John W. Forney, Jr., of Philadelphia, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. R. L. Gibson, of New-Orleans, is at the New-York Hotel.

John Newell, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Congressman Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, is at the Union Square Hotel.

William M. Long, United States Consul at Panama, is at the Astor House.

Senator James K. Kelly, of Oregon, and Lieut. Col. Meares, of the British Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, and Ex-Gov. R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Col. Sam Tate, of Memphis, and Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, of Minnesota, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman James S. Negley, of Pittsburg, and Hon. R. R. Bridgers, of North Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

TROTTING AT WHITE PLAINS.

The second day of the Summer meeting on the track of the Westchester County Fair Grounds was more numerously attended than the preceding one. The weather was delightful, and the track in splendid order. No definite result, however, was arrived at with regard to the trotting, neither of the two trots commenced being concluded at dusk last evening, when a postponement was announced by Mr. White until 10 o'clock this forenoon. For the purse of $500—the trot by horses that had never beaten 2:40—twelve started. Lady Angie won two heats, Lady Woods one, and Sweetmeat one. In the 2:31 class, for a purse of $800, ten entries were made, and nine of which started. Mr. J. A. Chambers' bay mare Mosley won two straight heats in 2:30½ and 2:31¼. The third was a dead heat between Mosley and H. Newland's b. s. William Trumbull. During this afternoon there will be a trot for a purse of $500 by horses that have never beaten 2:50, mile heats, best three in five. Fifteen entries were made. There will also be a trot for a purse of $800 by horses that have never beaten 2:28. Eleven entries have been made.

BASE BALL.

In a game played at Honesdale, Penn., on July 30, between the Delawares, of Port Jervis, N. Y., and the Irvings, of Honesdale, the latter came off victors by the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Delaware	0	0	5	1	0	0	4	2	1	—13
Irving	3	7	0	1	11	0	5	7	4	—38

Umpire, Mr. Sylvester, of the Arlingtons, of this City.

On the Union Grounds to-day the Flyaway and Arlington Clubs will contest their second game for the amateur championship.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31.—Print Cloths dull at 5⅝c. for best 64x64.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship State of Nevada, from Glasgow.—A. Rigg, Andrew Watson, J. L. Pease, Capt. Brown, Miss Janet Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. M. Lewis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:56 | Sun sets....7:16 | Moon rises..9:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:59 | Gov. Island.10:48 | Hell Gate..12:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, July 31.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Andes, (Br.,) Poter, Kingston, Jacmel, and Savanilla, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Republic, (Br.,) Glendell, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Samaria, (Br.,) Billings, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., and Chester, Penn., A. Abbott.

Ship Borneo, (Br.,) Shaw, Havre, C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Agil, (Br.,) Firth, Antigua, Miller & Houghton; Lameeh, (Aust.,) Cobverich, Hull, England, Slocovich & Co.; Norah, Hall, Palma Majorca, Spain, J. B. Riulla; Yumuri, (Br.,) Carlisle, Elizabethport, N. J.; Waydell & Co.; Amalia and Hedwig, (Ger.,) Gehen, Stettin, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.; Concurrentin, (Norw.,) Sevetsen, Stockholm, Tetens & Bockmann; Johanna, (Ger.,) Kolpke, Bremen, C. Tobias & Co.; Atlantic, Dickerson, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Protector, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Cronstadt, Funch Edye & Co.; Minerva, (Br.,) Howard, Gloucester, E., Peabody, Willis & Co.; Albert Neuman, Berlin, (Ger.,) Eichman, Bremen, Theo. Ruger.

Brigs Pearl, Briggs, Port Spain, Trinidad, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Veteran, (Br.,) Hudson, St. Domingo City, James E. Ward & Co.; Maria C., (Ital.,) Romono, Gloucester, England, Jos. C. Seager; Venus, (Danish,) Limschow, Aalborg, Denmark, Funch, Edye & Co.; Wave, (Br.,) Fader, Para, Brazil, F. Moran; La Creole, (Dutch) Schubert, Saint Kitts, Jones & Lough; A. O. Phinney, Boyd, Lisbon, Miller & Houghton; August, (Ger.,) Rus, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. S. A. Paine, Cook, Jacmel, B. J. Wenberg; A. L. Putnam, Spaulding, San Blas via St. Pierre, Miller & Houghton; Wm. Jones, Robinson, Fernandina, Fla., S. C. Loud & Co.; J. W. Boyd, Smith, Baltimore, W. Chalmers.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Nevada, (new, Br.,) Brass, Glasgow July 19, via Larne 20th, with mdse. and 117 passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. During the first part of the passage experienced heavy westerly winds; from lon. 45 experienced light westerly and south-westerly winds, accompanied by thick, foggy weather.

Arr. steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, July 21, via Queenstown, 22d., with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Tagus, (Br.,) Tyson, Baltimore July 29, in ballast to C. L. Wright & Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Southern Chief, Higgins, Liverpool June 25, with mdse. to H. D. & J. Brookman. July 7, lat. 49 43, lon. 30 32, exchanged signals with ship O'Thyen, (Ger.,) from Bremen, for New-York; 21st, lat. 42 19, lon. 48 03, passed a large iceberg.

Bark Anna, (Ger.,) Jessen, Iloilo 138 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co. Passed Cape Horn May 26, and crossed the equator June 27, in lon. 31 05 W.; had heavy westerly gales off the Cape, lasting two days; since fine weather; June 8, lat. 25 41 S., lon. 6 38, spoke bark Ann, (Br.,) from Annalong, for London; June 28, lat. 1 52 N., lon. 31 16 W., ship Amstel, (Dutch,) bound S.

Brig Mary Ida, Baker, Havana 18 ds., with sugar and cedar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Saffo, (Span.,) Arimon, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with $16,000 in specie and ballast to E. Puig & Co.

Schr. Louisa A. Boardman, Dix, Calais, with lumber to Goram & Boardman.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. H. J. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. M. S. Tibbetts, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Rapp, Cale, Virginia.

Schr. Exertion, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. G. H. Hopkins, Prindmore, Virginia.

Schr. Breeze, Cranmer, Alexandria, for Newburg.

Schr. Everglade, Shaw, Providence.

Schr. M. A. Hyder, Smith, Providence.

Schr. White Rock, Lafferty, Providence.

Schr. Hattie Lou, McGuire, Providence.

Schr. R. M. Baxter, Lanphear, Providence.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Eaton, Providence.

Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. L. Thompson, Hull, Pawtucket.

Schr. A. R. Safford, Ketcham, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. S. Goodwin, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. A. E. Glover, Terry, Fall River.

Schr. R. S. Dean, McCondar, Taunton.

Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. H. Chaffee, Rockwell, Hartford.

Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. W., [illegible]

SAILED.

Ships Neptune and Leonard, for Liverpool; [illegible] Hugin, for Leer, (Holland;) Bismarck, for London; [illegible] Brisk, for Hull, Eng.; Spring Bird, for [illegible]; Friede, for Richmond, Va.; Deshaway, for [illegible]; schrs. Mary Burdett, for Para; Keokuk, for [illegible], P. R.; Sadie F. Caller, for Buenos Ayres; W. H. [illegible] Brunt, for Richmond.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 31.—Arr. steamers William Lawrence, from Boston; McClellan, from Providence; Octorora, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; bark Aquidneck, from Rio; schrs. Mary Jane and Elizabeth, from San Salvador; Samuel Hart, from Rockport, Me.

Below—Steamer Ohio, from Bremen.

Cld. steamers Lucille, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. Kennedy, for Providence; Martha Stevens, for New-York; Jno. S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; barks Ukraine, for Bordeaux; Anna, for Stettin; Midlothian, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders; Jason, for Rotterdam; brig Alfred, for Pavsander; schrs. E. H. Atwood, for Providence; Franconia, for Salem; Sadie Willicutt, for Bath; Orvetta, for Stamford, Conn.; David Currie, for Saybrook, Conn.; J. P. Ober, for Boston.

Sld. bark Po, for Queenstown.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—Arr. steamer Centipede, Worth, from Philadelphia; bark Seratino, (Ital.,) Zunino, from Dublin; brig Addie Hale, Shepard, from Trinidad; schrs. Katie G. Robinson, Champion, and Twenty-one Friends, Jeffers, from Philadelphia.

Also arr., steamers Aries, Whilden, Philadelphia; and Nereus, Bearse, New-York; bark Telemach, (Norw.,) Johnson, Gothenburg; brig David Owen, Dunison, Cardenas; schrs. Wm. L. Elkins, Ludlam, Philadelphia; and T. T. Tasker, Allen, do.

Below, brig Emilia, (Ital.,) Gargnilo, Genoa, in ballast for Bangor; also below, coming up, brigs Zingara and C. E. Pickering; schrs. S. W. Godfrey, Harry Whitton, John F. Krans, Benj. Courtney, Lottie K. Friend, and Hattie G. McFarland.

Cld. steamer John Hopkins, Hallett, Baltimore; brig Laura and Virginia, (Ital.,) Pinto, Palermo, via Bangor, Me.; schrs. A. M. Chadwick, Coan, Washington, D. C., and Chas. W. Kellogg, Crowell, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 31.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore.

Sld. schrs. Mary Riley, for Savannah, and Satilla, for Satilla, Ga.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 31.—Sld. brig Frundschaft, for New-York.

Passed out, brig St. Joseph, from Baltimore, for Halifax; brig Advance, from Richmond, for Trieste, and brig Jennie A. Cheeny, from Richmond, for Rio.

GALVESTON, July 31.—Sld. bark Unicorn, for Liverpool.

LEWES, Del., July 31.—The steamers Indiana, for Liverpool, and Aries, for Boston, went to sea this morning. The schrs. Hattie Hyles, Lewis Hess, and sloop Edwin are here with excursion parties.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 31.—Passed up, steam-ships Mary, from Providence; Alliance, from Richmond; schrs. Ann S. Cannon, from Somerset; Elizabeth M. Buehler, from Gloucester; O. Britain, from Boston; steamers Saxon and Reading, from Boston; bark Golden West, from River Platte via Barbadoes; brig A. H. Patterson, from Laguayra; schrs. N. H. Miller, and Mair & Cranmer, from Boston; Ocean Traveller, from Beverly; Albert Clarence, from Provincetown; Henry G. May (new), from Tuckerton; Sidney A. Tyler, from Hallowell; Rebecca Shepherd, from Kennebec River; John G. Lamphrey, from Boston; Mary E. Simmons, from Providence.

Passed down, steamer Norfolk, for Richmond; bark Linderman, for Rotterdam; brig Jas. B. Kirby, for Kingston, Jamaica; schrs. John Rowell, Jr., for Lynn; Carrie Washington and Hattie Ellen, for Portsmouth; Thos. M. Crowly, for Boston; Oliver Dyer, for Saco; Clam, for Providence; barkentine Mary McKee, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 31.—Cld. steamer George Washington, for New-York.

Sld. from the Passes yesterday steamer City of Galveston.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 31.—Cleared, steamship C. W. Ladd, for Savannah; brig Long Reach, for St. Mary; schrs. Mary Patten, for Bangor; Wellington, for do.; Oliver Dyer, for Saco; Ella Francis, for Belfast; Speedwell, for Portsmouth; C. B. Wood, for Boston; Fred Walton, for do.; Abbie Corson, for do.; C. S. Edwards, for Cambridge; Douglass Haines, for East Cambridge; Mary P. Smith, for Medford; Starlight, for Newburyport; J. J. Moore, for New-Bedford; Emma B. Shaw, for Milton; S. B. Wheeler, for Charlestown; W. H. Whitaker, for do.; John Spedden, for Washington; Kate McNamara, for Norfolk; J. S. Ivans, for Richmond.

Arr. schr. David Faust, from Boston; steam-ships Reading, from do., and Favorita, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, July 31.—Arr. schr. Mary Riley, from Charleston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 29.—Arr. schrs. S. H. Sharp, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; J. M. Morales, Brunswick, Ga., for do.; John B. Norris, South Amboy, for do.; Napoleon and P. Boice, from Weehawken; Maud Malloch, do., for Eastport; David Stanley, New-York, for Rockland; Webster Barnard and Emily and Jennie, Boston, for Philadelphia; Dexter Clark, Bangor, for Norwich; John S. Ingraham, Bath, for Baltimore; J. M. Forsyth, from Stamford, Conn., with excursionists; Emma L. C. Winsor, Plymouth, for New-Bedford.

Passed by, brig Moraney, for Boston; schr. E. A. De Hart, of Booth Bay, from Miragoane for do.

Sld. schrs. Frolic, Clara Smith, Elwood Burton, John S. Ingraham, S. H. Sharp, and Emily and Jennie.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 30.—Arr. schrs. Wm. Walton, from Philadelphia, for Boston; R. A. Collins, from Baltimore, for do.; Bertha J. Fellows, from Poughkeepsie, for Pembroke; Zeila, from do., for East Weymouth; Onward, from New-York, for Bangor; Frances Ellen, from Two Rivers, for New-York; Osprey, from Shulee, for do.; Grace Van Duzen, from Mill Bridge, for Norfolk; M. B. Mahoney, from Poughkeepsie, for Boston; John E. Sanford, from Hoboken, for Portsmouth.

Sld. schrs. Webster, Barnard, Dexter, Clark, J. M. Morales, Napoleon, P. Boice, Maud Malloch, David Stanley, Emma, L. C. Winson, John E. Sanford, M. B. Mahoney, Zeila, Frances Ellen, William Walton, Osprey, Grace Van Duzen, Onward, and Bertha J. Fellows.

Wind, A. M., northerly, fresh; P. M., variable, light; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 31.—Sld. for the United States Antonio M., Speed, Columbus, Baltic, Glory of the Seas, M. A. McNeil, Elpi, Dagmar, Brage, Normen, Vesta, Alma, Gazelle, Joven Thomas, Herzogin, Anna, Maggie Horton, and Desdemona.

Arr. out from the United States on the 29th inst.—Mary M. Williams, Hebe, and Maggie Hammond.

30th. Luigina, Courtnay, Carl Angell, Elizabeth Taylor, Ella Moore, Ferda, Jane Young, Elena Cordano, San Pietro, N. S. Del Boscetta, Rosa B., L. H. De Vebber, Finn, and Miami.

31st., Success, Vidar, Giuseppe Cappuro, Berretta-e-Coghe, Iphigenia, City of Liverpool, and U. L. Routh.

Also arr. out from the United States, Carrie E. Long and Mirra.

CARDIFF, July 31.—The Great Western Line steamship Glamorgan, Capt. Leybourne, from New-York July 18, arr. at this port to-day.

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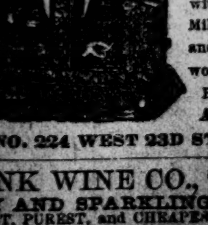

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